

Israeli Is Generally Optimistic

Positive 'Movement of Trends' In Middle East Seen by Eban

JERUSALEM, April 27 (AP).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today there had been a positive "movement of trends" in the Middle East in the past year. But he cautioned against undue pressure for achieving a peace settlement.

Speaking at a news conference on the eve of Israel's 23d Independence Day celebrations, Mr. Eban said there was "room for limited and sober satisfaction" at the cessation of fighting and the

initiation of political dialogue. "This dialogue has not yet matured into the imminence of a peace settlement," he said, and added that there was a "very wide gap" between his government and the Arab states.

Mr. Eban said Egypt's professed readiness to enter into a peace agreement with Israel had been "furnished" by recent developments including the Soviet arms airlift, the new Arab federation's disavowal of negotiations with Israel and Cairo's refusal to discuss the territorial issue.

Mr. Eban blamed Egypt for what he described as a "state of quiescence" in the Middle East, saying that the Egyptian government's efforts of UN special envoy Gunnar V. Jarring of Sweden. He added that Israel "bears no measure of responsibility" for this.

The foreign minister said Egypt has refused to take up Israel's proposal for detailed negotiations between Mr. Jarring, Cairo and Jerusalem.

Turning to the forthcoming visit to the Middle East by U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Mr. Eban said his government hopes the American will get a clear view of Israel's position through "his physical contemplation" of the situation here.

Referring to the present contacts between Washington and Jerusalem on the partial settlement of the Suez Canal issue, Mr. Eban said there was still an active discussion between Washington and Jerusalem because of Israel's concern for proper safeguards.

Mr. Eban explained that these discussions were justified because Israel would be making "a double concession" on the canal, involving a partial withdrawal of its forces to a less favorable line of defense plus allowing Cairo to re-open the blocked waterway.

Israel must have confidence there will be no resumption of shooting and that Soviet or Egyptian forces do not rush forward to reoccupy evacuated territory, he said.

Thant to See Jarring

GENEVA, April 27 (UPI).—UN Secretary-General U Thant arrived here today for talks with Mr. Jarring.

UN spokesmen said the two men would meet privately tomorrow evening after Mr. Jarring's arrival from Moscow, where he is Swedish ambassador.

Plan to Split City Stirs Row In Jerusalem

Mayor's Aide Urged Giving Part to Arabs

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, April 27 (NYT).—Hard-line members of the Jerusalem City Council demanded the resignation tonight of Mayor Teddy Kollek's deputy for development and planning when it was reported that three years ago he had advocated returning part of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

Israeli Foreign Ministry officials and Mr. Kollek himself promptly warned that national policy is in danger of being compromised in local political feuds which, the mayor said, are "particularly unfortunate and unfair" just a few days before Secretary of State William P. Rogers is due to arrive in Israel.

The focal point of the controversy is Meron Benvenisti, a 38-year-old councilman known for his persistent defense of Arab interests in the formerly divided city.

Blunt and often tactless in relations with his fellow Israeli politicians, Mr. Benvenisti has won Arab respect for his courtesy and his sensitivity to their problems.

Mr. Kollek named Mr. Benvenisti to the post of deputy mayor early this year, assigning him to coordinate controversial urban development programs.

Appointment Approved

The appointment received the formal approval tonight of the governing Labor party caucus. This afternoon the newspaper Ma'ariv printed a long article giving the details of a proposal allegedly made by Mr. Benvenisti to the Foreign Ministry calling for a separate Arab municipality in the sectors of the city that had been under Jordanian rule before the six-day war of 1967.

He was also said to have recommended the acknowledgement of Arab sovereignty over the city before a peace agreement had been reached. Both these positions run against government policy in the continuing international peace-making effort.

What the newspaper did not say, but the Foreign Ministry and the mayor's office quickly announced, was that this proposal had been submitted by Mr. Benvenisti three years ago as one of the contingencies that Israel might consider as the political situation evolved.



SEATO MEETING—Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Foreign and Commonwealth secretary, sharing a laugh with William P. Rogers, U.S. Secretary of State, at the opening yesterday in Whitehall, London, of the 16th meeting of the SEATO Council.

Rogers Urges China to Play Constructive Role in Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

on the readiness to live with their neighbors in peace and security."

The Australian reservations notwithstanding, it was the first time in many years that the SEATO ministers have referred to China in their council meetings as anything less than an expansionist aggressor bent on the subversion of the area.

China was also the dominant subject during bilateral talks that were held between Mr. Rogers and Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, at a luncheon conference today.

U.S. sources said Mr. Rogers told Sir Alec that the Nixon administration would decide within a month on the position it would take at the UN General Assembly next fall on the question of Peking's admission.

Britain Reviews Position

Sir Alec reportedly said that Britain was also reviewing its policy and asked to be kept informed on the American thinking.

In his public remarks during the morning session, Mr. Rogers described the recent Chinese invitation to an American table

tennis team and selected American newsmen as a "small but very significant step."

Discussing the possible motives behind the Chinese gesture, the secretary said: "Some say it is part of a general diplomatic campaign for international recognition, others that it is mainly a reaction to Peking's differences with the Soviet Union. Whatever the motive, we welcome the Chinese overture."

In a closed meeting of the ministers this afternoon, Mr. Rogers reportedly reassured the Asian allies that despite the recent demonstrations against the war, the majority of the American people support the administration's policy of gradual disengagement.

He also maintained that the North Vietnamese no longer have "large and safe" sanctuaries in Laos and Cambodia as a result of the allied invasion of those countries.

The secretary and Mrs. Rogers and other members of the party attended a formal dinner tonight given by Queen Elizabeth II at Windsor Castle. A final round of ministerial meetings is scheduled for tomorrow.

India Reports Border Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

wounds and burns in the attack, the reports added.

Indian news agencies also said the Pakistani Army made an unprovoked attack on Indian outposts along the remote eastern border of East Pakistan next to India's Tripura State.

United News of India said the Pakistani Air Force fired rockets that landed 100 yards short of the Indian border near Agartala, the capital of Tripura.

The incidents were reported as India and Pakistan held talks in New Delhi to ease the diplomatic crisis on the subcontinent.

In the past month, India and Pakistan have accused each other of several border violations.

Diplomats Continued

Meanwhile, 30 members of Pakistan's Deputy High Commission who remained loyal to President Yahya Khan's regime were confined by police to their Chouta homes today, government officials reported.

The move was in retaliation for similar measures taken against Indian diplomats in Dacca, the capital of East Pakistan, said the officials.

The families of the Pakistanis also are forbidden to leave their homes, but Indian authorities are arranging for them to buy food.

Karachi Claims Coast

KARACHI, Pakistan, April 27 (NYT).—The Pakistan radio said tonight that Pakistani armed forces had "destroyed all anti-state elements in the entire coastal region of East Pakistan."

The radio also announced that the death penalty has been instituted for "destroying means of communication or government property" in the East and said: "If such an offense is committed, punitive action can also be taken against people living nearby."

The reports of victory along the coast came several days after similar claims of sweeping military successes in the west and north of East Pakistan.

The coastal strip is important because it includes the key maritime shipping centers of Chittagong, Khulna and Chalna. They are the outlets for exports that bring in much of Pakistan's much-needed foreign exchange.

Haiti Seeks Wider Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

announce an amnesty that might include some political prisoners.

No New U.S. Aid Planned

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—The State Department said yesterday that the United States had no plans to provide new economic aid to Haiti as suggested by the American ambassador in Port-au-Prince, Clinton E. Knox.

The department spokesman, Charles W. Bray Jr., said the question of assistance to Haiti—which has received only humanitarian aid since 1963—would be reviewed in a "routine" manner later this spring along with aid to other Latin American nations.

First Lady of Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 27 (Reuters).—Simone Duvalier was today declared first lady of Haiti by her son, Jean-Claude.

Mrs. Duvalier, 56, is the widow of Francois Duvalier. An official statement by Jean-Claude described his mother as "a model of devotion to the country and to the cause of the Duvalier revolution."

Stans Leaves Romania

VIENNA, April 27 (Reuters).—U.S. Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans left Bucharest today by air for Tehran at the end of a two-day visit to Romania, the Romanian news agency Agerpres reported.

Bundy and Reedy Testify

Two Johnson Ex-Aides Urge Presidential War Power Curb

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—Two of President Lyndon B. Johnson's advisers during the escalation of the war in Vietnam yesterday endorsed proposals to impose legislative restrictions on the President's power to commit the nation to war without congressional consent.

However, both men, McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, and national security adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Johnson, and George E. Reedy, White House press secretary and consultant to Mr. Johnson, came to markedly different conclusions on the most desirable relationship between Congress and the executive branch on the use of war powers.

Mr. Bundy said that legislative restrictions would be a way to reconstruct a "partnership" between the chief executive and Congress on the use of the war powers.

Mr. Reedy said that legislative restrictions on the President's war powers were necessary to help Congress establish an "adversary position" to challenge presidential foreign-policy decisions.

The former White House official testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is considering several bills that would limit the President's war-making powers.

Mr. Bundy and Mr. Reedy both endorsed a bill by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., that would authorize the President to undertake military action in emergency situations but provide that the President could not continue the hostilities for longer than 30 days without obtaining congressional approval.

The emphasis in Mr. Bundy's testimony was upon "partnership"—reflecting the traditional executive department view that the role of Congress is to cooperate on foreign policy decisions made by the President. But Mr. Reedy suggested that it would have "a salutary effect" on presidential thinking and decision-making if Congress were to take a more critical, adversary stance. "This is closer to the position being assumed by senators intent on re-establishing the foreign-policy prerogatives of Congress."

"I think we have put much too high a premium on cooperation," Mr. Reedy observed. "I think we cooperated ourselves right into Vietnam."

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Captain Wins Dismissal of One Charge

FORT McPHERSON, Ga., April 27 (UPI).—The defense won dismissal today of one of two charges against Capt. Eugene M. Kotouc, who is standing court-martial for maiming a Viet Cong suspect near My Lai.

Col. Madison Wright, the military judge, threw out an assault charge against the 37-year-old Huntsville, Neb., soldier, but rejected another defense motion for a directed acquittal on the maiming count.

The dismissed charge, said Capt. Kotouc, was the same as the charge against the same prisoner by cutting his neck.

The prosecution rested its case this morning after reading into the record an affidavit by Capt. Kotouc in which he admitted accidentally cutting off a small portion of a Viet Cong terrorist's little finger during an interrogation session following the My Lai massacre.

Character Testimony

After the defense took over, it paraded a series of character witnesses to the stand to testify to Capt. Kotouc's good name.

One was Lt. Col. Robert Steward (U.S.A., ret.), Capt. Kotouc's former commanding officer, who said that Capt. Kotouc was a man of "high moral character... one of the finest people I've ever been associated with. I think his demeanor toward his fellow man is beyond reproach."

In addition to the affidavit, the government's case against Capt. Kotouc consisted of six witnesses. Only one was able to positively identify Capt. Kotouc as the man who cut off part of the suspect's finger during the questioning.

Capt. Kotouc conceded in the affidavit that he employed "an element of fear" in an effort to get information concerning land mines and booby traps from the suspect.

"The lives of American soldiers depended upon the success of my interrogation," Capt. Kotouc declared.

His defense attorney, Capt. Norman Cooper, argued that the entire case against Capt. Kotouc should be thrown out because "there's just no evidence to sustain a conviction in this case."

Maj. William Eckhardt, the prosecutor, contended, however, that there was sufficient evidence for the jury to consider involvement in the "self-serving statement of the suspect in which he admitted that he did in fact place a booby trap under the prisoner's hand, and did in fact chop off the finger."

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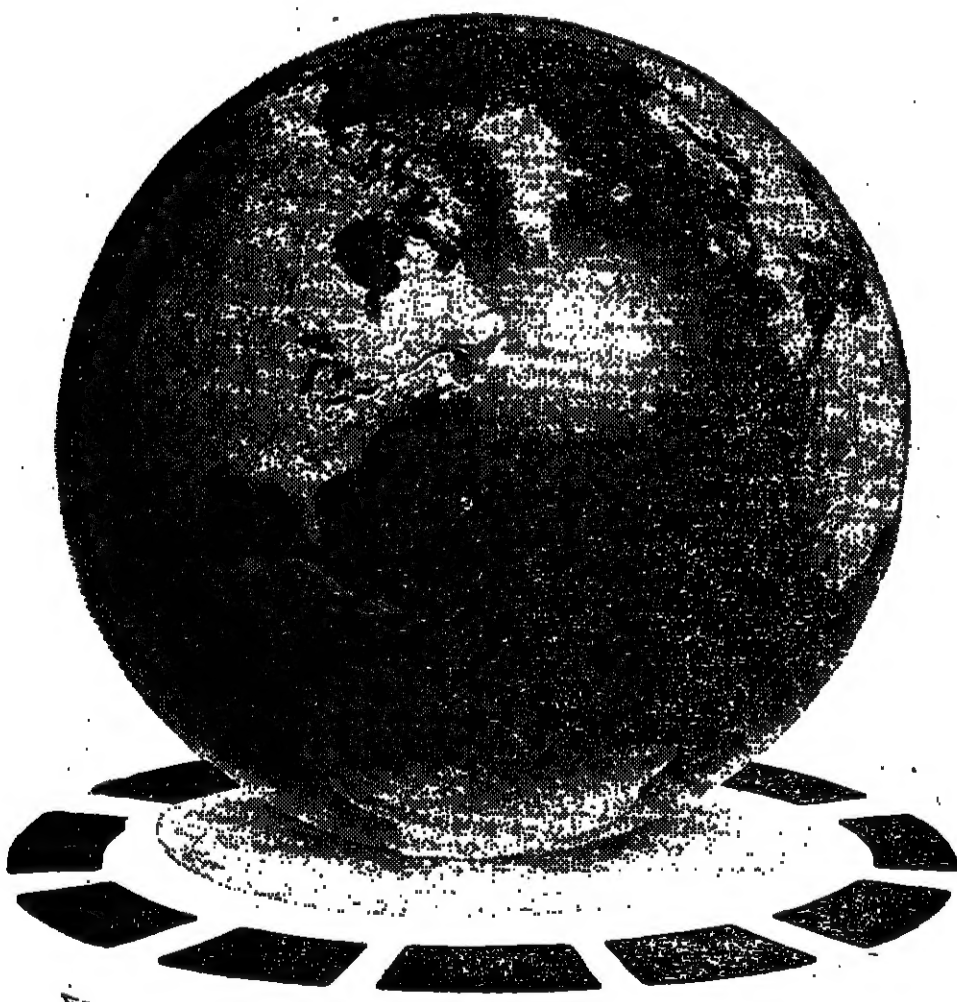
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WEATHER

	C	F	
ALABAMA	14	57	Rain
ALASKA	9	48	Very cloudy
ARIZONA	19	66	Partly cloudy
ARKANSAS	18	64	Partly cloudy
CALIFORNIA	22	72	Partly cloudy
COLORADO	21	70	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	1	34	Snow
DELAWARE	1	34	Snow
FLORIDA	15	59	Cloudy
GEORGIA	15	59	Cloudy
HAWAII	23	73	Sunny
ILLINOIS	10	50	Overcast
INDIANA	11	52	Overcast
IOWA	11	52	Overcast
KANSAS	18	64	Partly cloudy
KENTUCKY	18	64	Partly cloudy
LOUISIANA	18	64	Partly cloudy
MAINE	1	34	Snow
MARYLAND	1	34	Snow
MASSACHUSETTS	1	34	Snow
MICHIGAN	15	59	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	15	59	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	18	64	Partly cloudy
MISSOURI	18	64	Partly cloudy
MONTANA	18	64	Partly cloudy
NEBRASKA	18	64	Partly cloudy
NEVADA	18	64	Partly cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	34	Snow
NEW JERSEY	1	34	Snow
NEW MEXICO	18	64	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	1	34	Snow
NORTH CAROLINA	18	64	Partly cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	18	64	Partly cloudy
OHIO	18	64	Partly cloudy
OKLAHOMA	18	64	Partly cloudy
OREGON	18	64	Partly cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	1	34	Snow
RHODE ISLAND	1	34	Snow
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	64	Partly cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	18	64	Partly cloudy
TENNESSEE	18	64	Partly cloudy
TEXAS	18	64	Partly cloudy
UTAH	18	64	Partly cloudy
Vermont	1	34	Snow
VIRGINIA	1	34	Snow
WASHINGTON	1	34	Snow
WEST VIRGINIA	1	34	Snow
WISCONSIN	15	59	Cloudy
WYOMING	18	64	Partly cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



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جوليس جوي

To Match Soviet ABM Growth

Laird May Ask New Funds Of Congress for Minuteman

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that the Soviet Union is increasing the size of its anti-ballistic missile system. He said he may have to ask Congress for more funds to increase the size of America's Minuteman missile force.

In an unscheduled press conference, Mr. Laird also indicated that the first time that draft calls will total about 140,000 men this year and disclosed the Navy will announce later this week the selection of its first black admiral.

Mr. Laird told newsmen that construction of the Russian ABM

system around Moscow had stopped at four sites, but new evidence has disclosed that construction has begun on possibly as many as four new sites, which could represent an expansion of the Soviet anti-missile system known in the west as "Galosh," each site is said to be equipped with 16 missiles.

Although he said the Nixon administration hopes for success in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), in Vienna, he "would not hesitate to go to Congress for additional funds" for adding Minuteman missiles or other systems to harden existing ICBM sites.

In the meantime, he said development is going ahead on the B-1 bomber for the Air Force and a new long-range submarine as a possible successor to the Polaris. However, a production decision on these costly weapons systems will not be made until the 1973 and 1974 fiscal years.

Draft Out

The United States, he said, has not added to its 1,000-missile Minuteman force since 1967 despite continued Soviet momentum in the strategic and conventional weapons fields.

"You can characterize Soviet activity as momentum; our activity has been almost moratorium," Mr. Laird said. "This concerns me as a defense planner."

Mr. Laird announced that the June draft call will be combined with the May call of 15,000 for a two-month total of 30,000.

He also estimated that draft calls will not exceed 10,000 in any month for the remainder of the year. At that rate, with 88,000 men who will have been drafted by June 30, draft calls for the year will total about 148,000, or less.

While saying this is not a firm figure, Mr. Laird said he was able to make this forecast based on what he called the "success" of the Vietnamization program and the continued withdrawal of American troops from the war zone.

Future draft calls, he cautioned, will also depend on the rate of voluntary enlistments. Last year's draft calls totaled 163,500 men.

ABM systems, such as the Russians have installed around Moscow, are designed in nature, designed to knock out intercontinental missiles such as the American Minuteman.

With four ABM sites around Moscow, the Russians could launch 64 ABM missiles. If they installed as many as four more, their missile launching capacity would increase to 128.

By comparison, the United States is only in the very early stages of a limited system, which would be designed chiefly to protect the U.S. land-based Minuteman ICBM force against a knockout in a surprise attack.

S.C. Area Voting To Pick Successor To Mendel Rivers

CHARLESTON, S.C., April 27 (NYT).—The voters of South Carolina's First Congressional District today were choosing a successor to the late L. Mendel Rivers.

The Democratic candidate is Mendel Davis, 29, godson and former employee of Mr. Rivers. He is considered the front-runner.

The Republican candidate is Dr. James B. Edwards, 42, a dentist. Both men have publicly agreed that Mr. Rivers's style of representation, with its heavy emphasis on defense expenditures in his home district, is precisely the way they would both go about their jobs if elected.

But Mrs. Victoria DeLee, a Negro civil rights leader who is the candidate of the predominantly black United Citizens party, has attacked the Rivers record as an example of white racism augmented by political power.

GOP Predicts Humphrey Will Be Candidate of Democrats in 1972

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—The Republican National Committee has pronounced Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey "the odds-on favorite" for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination, if Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts stays out of the running, as he has said he will.

Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota looked over the GOP analysis, laughed, and said he appreciated the billing. The GOP's weekly newsletter said Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, the Democratic front-runner, is "slipping fast," and Sen. Humphrey stands to benefit.

"When the political estate of Ed Muskie is divided among his heirs—in the spring of 1972—his old mentor and patron, Hubert Horatio Humphrey, will emerge as his principal beneficiary," the Republicans said. "That's our prediction now—that is where the tea leaves point today."

The Republicans said Sen. Humphrey has moved up in the polls of Democratic opinion, while Sen. Muskie has dipped. "It's always nice to get top billing, even in a Republican propaganda sheet," said Sen. Humphrey, the former Vice-President and 1968 nominee for the White House.

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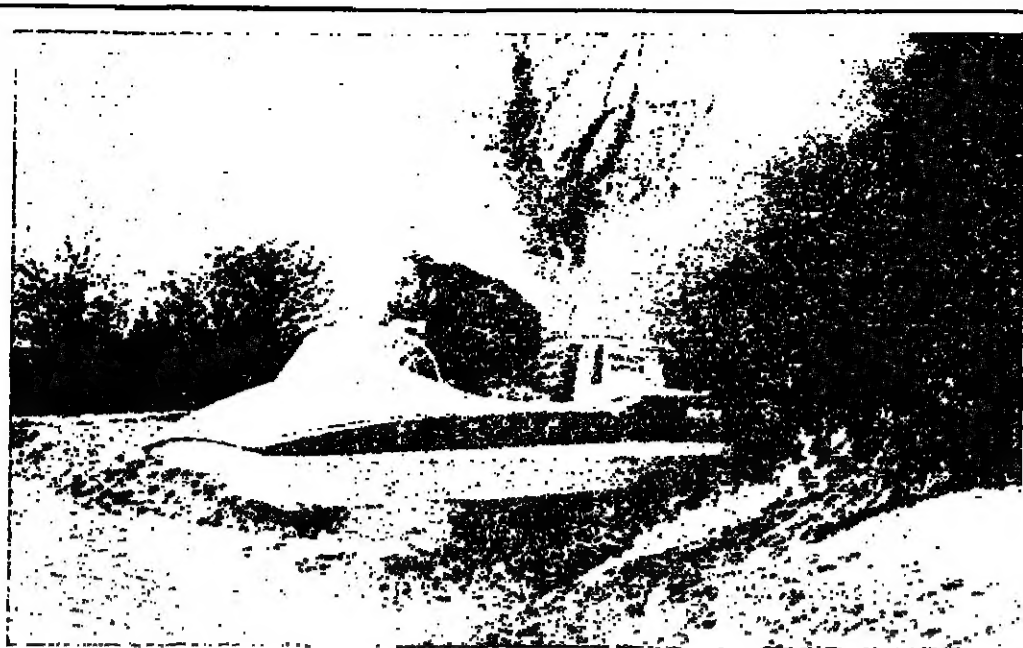
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Not More Than a Dozen, Officials Say

Few U.S. Defectors Believed in Red Ranks

By George McArthur

SAIGON, April 27.—United States officials confirmed privately today that some American defectors are serving with the Viet Cong but estimated the number at barely a dozen, if that.

Despite the claimed small number, the subject is one of extreme sensitivity for American officials in South Vietnam, not only because the subject itself is distasteful but because it involves other touchy areas—intelligence gathering and the overall question of war captives and their status.

The Viet Cong spokesman at the Paris peace talks, Duong Dinh Thao, raised the subject yesterday while releasing a communiqué aimed at enticing American soldiers to defect. He added that "a certain number of American soldiers are fighting in the ranks of the National Liberation Front. The number is still small, but the battles in South Vietnam are particularly bloody."

It appeared that Mr. Thao had timed his statement to coincide with anti-war demonstrations in Washington.

U.S. Reply

Officially, the U.S. reply was: "Periodically, over the past several years, reports have been received that Americans have been observed in the company of Communist forces operating in South Vietnam. To date we have not been able to positively identify the personnel mentioned in these reports, nor have we been able to determine whether the individuals were voluntarily or involuntarily in the company of the Communists."

This statement was intentionally fuzzy. With 1,507 Americans listed as captured or missing, the United States does not want to raise any hopes or make any accusations on the basis of fragmentary information.

In fact, however, the compilation and analysis of reports over a period of more than five years does permit some general, if tentative, conclusions. In addition, intelligence officers do have a very few hard facts, about which they will not talk.

On the basis of this sketchy information, responsible officials will make a private guess. Some say that probably only four Americans really have defected. Others guess, and they emphasize it is a guess, that perhaps a dozen or so Americans have, in one way or another, gotten themselves into the category of defectors.

Korean Experience

Officials note that in Korea, where the pressures were similar

to those in South Vietnam, 21 American soldiers taken captive by the Communists, elected to stay in China at the war's end.

The military authorities began to take note of possible defectors about 1966 when the first reports began to crop up of "Caucasians" serving with the Viet Cong. At about this time rare reports also began to come in of a few possible defectors from the South Korean forces fighting in South Vietnam.

The first "confirmed" case arose when a Green Beret patrol became embroiled in a running firefight in rubber plantation country outside Saigon in 1967. In the course of the fight they killed one Caucasian serving with the Viet Cong, but later that day they had to abandon the area under fire. When they got back the body was gone.

A similar case happened in the far north when a U.S. Marine Corps patrol encountered a small group of guerrillas in late 1968. A man who almost certainly was an American was with the guerrilla unit. When the shooting started he yelled "Help me." He was seen to fall but no body was ever recovered.

As the war continued such reports became more frequent. Only last November in coastal Binh Dinh province, long a heavily infiltrated Communist area, the people of Phuvan village reported the presence of four "Caucasians" with a Viet Cong patrol. The villagers reported the men were armed with M-16s and were not captives.

Recent Report

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A Contempt Citation Asked In Chicago Panther Trial For Ex-Nun

Figure in Alleged Plot on Kissinger

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 27 (UPI).—The government asked yesterday for a civil contempt citation against Ann Walsh, 38, a former nun from Boston who refused to testify before a grand jury after being granted immunity.

A decision on contempt citation will be made tomorrow. Another Bostonian, Paul Cummings, 22, was indicted for criminal contempt Friday. He has been released on \$10,000 bail.

Mr. Cummings, Miss Walsh and about 30 others have been subpoenaed in the past two weeks to testify before the grand jury. Eleven appeared yesterday, with all but two saying afterward that they had refused to testify.

The two who testified are Abraham and Sylvia Diamond of New York, parents of the wife of Equal Ahmed, one of six defendants in the alleged conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and to blow up Washington heating systems.

The Diamonds' attorney, Victor Rabinovich of New York, had argued that the government wanted the Diamonds' testimony only to bolster the indictment handed down Jan. 12.

But the chief prosecuting attorney, William S. Lynch, said yesterday at the Diamonds' immunity hearing that the government believed the Diamonds had testimony that would be "reflected in a superseding indictment."

Mr. Lynch said last week that the government expected to name additional defendants in the case and was looking into "additional matters."

After they testified, the Diamonds issued a statement critical of the "most irregular manner" in which the government asked for testimony of "parents against children."

Declaring that he had no information pertinent to the investigation, Mr. Diamond said he would have preferred to have sworn on his constitutional rights with "many of the other witnesses," but because of "attendant tensions, we are unable to carry on this struggle..."

The government responded in several ways to the nine witnesses who refused to testify. Three were immediately excused. Two were held to come back for immunity hearings and four were told to return tomorrow. Additional witnesses are to appear later.

Judge Fines Prosecutor In Chicago Panther Trial

CHICAGO, April 27 (UPI).—Criminal Court Judge Joseph A. Power imposed a \$50-an-hour contempt-of-court fine yesterday against the chief prosecutor of a special grand jury investigating the slayings of two Black Panther party leaders.

Judge Power said the fines would accumulate day and night until Barnabas P. Sears agreed to call before the special Cook County grand jury all witnesses who appeared before a federal grand jury that investigated the Dec. 4, 1969, incident.

Judge Power also fined Mr. Sears \$100 for statements he made to Chicago newsmen.

"I feel I will be violating my oath of office if I were to submit to the orders of your honor," Mr. Sears, a veteran trial attorney, told Judge Power.

The contempt sentence came in open court amid reports that the 23-member grand jury had agreed to indict Cook County State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan and other senior law officials for having obstructed justice in a raid in which Fred Hampton, Illinois Black Panther party chairman, and Mark Clark, a party organizer, were killed.

The grand jury action was delayed last Thursday when Judge Power told the jury in closed session its members had to hear testimony from Mr. Hanrahan and other witnesses.

Mr. Sears said the judge had gone "beyond his power under the law" in having issued instructions to him and jury members in the closed session. Mr. Sears said Judge Power tried "to tell the grand jury what witnesses had to be called and what witnesses I had to call."

After more than an hour of discussion between Mr. Sears and Judge Power, John P. Coghlan, an attorney for a policeman invited to testify, asked Judge Power to quash the jury proceedings on the grounds it had been prejudiced "beyond redemption" by Mr. Sears's reported comments.

The judge set May 19 for a hearing on Mr. Coghlan's request.

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U.S. to Appeal To High Court on Wiretap Ruling

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI).—The Justice Department announced today it will appeal to the Supreme Court a ruling that it is illegal for the government to tap telephones of domestic groups in absence of a court warrant, even in the interest of national security.

U.S. Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold said a petition would be filed in the Supreme Court asking review of a sixth Circuit Court of Appeals opinion in the case of a member of the so-called White Panthers.

The Sixth Circuit on April 8 in Cincinnati upheld a decision of U.S. District Court Judge Damon Keith in Detroit.

The Sixth Circuit ruling, if allowed to prevail, was seen as possibly a major blow to the Justice Department's stepped-up use of wiretapping in surveillance of radical domestic groups.

In a 2-1 ruling, the Appeals Court ordered the Justice Department to disclose contents of telephone conversations monitored in its investigation of the bombing in Sept. 29, 1968, of a Central Intelligence Agency office at Ann Arbor, Mich. The case involves Lawrence (Pam) Phamoudu, 25, one of three White Panthers accused of conspiracy in the bombing incident.

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Remissions Are Reported

'Total Therapy' for Children's Leukemia

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, April 27 (UPI)—Acute lymphocytic leukemia, which kills more children past infancy in the United States than any other disease, is yielding to intensive combination therapy with potent drugs and radiation.

Some doctors, in fact, are beginning to speak cautiously of "curing" some cases of this disease, which, when untreated, claims the lives of more than 99 percent of its victims.

In a report yesterday in the Journal of the American Medical Association, a leading leukemia researcher predicted on the basis of his studies that half of children with acute lymphocytic leukemia may survive at least five years free of disease following what he calls "total therapy."

The researcher, Dr. Donald Pinkel, of the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, reported that combination treatments given to 37 children resulted in seven children surviving for six years completely free of any signs of leukemia.

Previous studies have indicated that children who survive this long have better than a 50 percent chance of living out the rest of their lives as if they had never had leukemia.

Cancer of Blood

Acute lymphocytic leukemia is a cancer of the blood-forming organs that results in wild overproduction of a form of white blood cells called lymphocytes. The cancerous lymphocytes fail to mature properly and are un-

able to carry out the normal disease-fighting job of mature lymphocytes.

The disease kills 2,000 American youngsters each year between the ages of 3 and 15. Although pneumonia and influenza claim more young lives than leukemia, most of the victims of these infectious diseases are infants.

The report described treatment programs that were administered between 1962 and 1965. Since 1965, Dr. Pinkel said, changes made in the treatment program seem to be producing even better results.

Following the treatment schedule administered in 1967 and 1968, for instance, 20 of 35 children have been continuously free of disease for three years or more, the Memphis pediatrician reported. This result is more than 250 percent better than that obtained from any treatment schedule prior to 1965.

Few So Treated

Yet, Dr. Pinkel noted in an interview by telephone yesterday, only a small percentage—estimated range from 20 to 30 percent—of young victims of acute lymphocytic leukemia are currently receiving anything like "total therapy." Most receive "conventional" treatment with single anti-leukemic drugs, which have a minimum of undesirable side-effects but which also are unlikely to produce a long-term remission of the disease.

Dr. Pinkel said, "Acute lymphocytic leukemia can no longer be considered an incurable disease.

Attitudes must change. Everyone should hop on the bandwagon and aim for cure for every child, with the reservation that these cures may not be permanent."

Dr. Pinkel added that his institution no longer accepts patients who have received prior treatment, because leukemia that recurs after single-drug treatment is nearly always resistant to further treatment.

Dr. Pinkel's procedure starts with the administration of two anti-leukemic drugs—prednisone and vincristine sulfate—which can produce a remission of the disease with a minimum of adverse side-effects. After remission—when the child is healthier, eating better and feeling well—he receives high doses of other anti-leukemic drugs which he could not have tolerated when sick with the disease.

The third step in treatment involves irradiation of his skull and spinal column (or irradiation of the skull alone, plus spinal injection of another anti-leukemic drug, methotrexate), with the aim of preventing recurrence of the leukemia in the central nervous system.

The last step is prolonged treatment with several drugs for two or three years, even though the patient seems perfectly healthy.

At the same time the children receive extensive supportive care—blood transfusions, antibiotic treatment and the like—whenever their disease or the drugs they receive produce effects that warrant it.

Dr. C. Gordon Zubrod, cancer chemotherapy and leukemia expert at the National Cancer Institute, said that as a result of the modern approach to treatment "acute lymphocytic leukemia has shifted from an in-patient to an out-patient disease—which is remarkable in itself. Leukemia beds are empty because the kids are out and well. A lot of institutions are starving for patients."

U.S. Attorney, Hoffa Silent on Court Trip

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—James R. Hoffa, Teamsters Union president, arrived at federal court here today but refused to comment on the reason for his visit.

The 58-year-old union chief, who is serving a 13-year prison sentence, reportedly was to appear before a federal grand jury investigating alleged misuse of the union's pension fund. But the U.S. prosecutor also declined to discuss the matter. "We will not comment at all," U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. said.



DUCK SOUP—More than 10,000 ducks at a time are raised on this cooperative farm in southern Hungary. In all, the farm expects to sell nearly half a million of the birds this year. The farm is located on the banks of the Danube River.

Senate Approves \$1.5 Billion To Aid School Integration

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—Sweeping aside a flock of Southern amendments, the Senate, by a 74-8 vote, passed a bill yesterday authorizing \$1.5 billion in federal aid over the next two years to help school districts all over the country end racial segregation.

The bill, which has not yet passed the House, was a compromise worked out by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot L. Richardson and a bloc of Senate civil rights advocates led by Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., Claiborne Pell, D., R.I., and Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity.

Of the money in the bill, \$997.5 million will be apportioned to the states in relation to their numbers of minority group children for distribution to school districts agreeing to develop district-wide school-integration programs containing various features spelled out in the legislation. The money can go to any district that sets up such a program, whether or

not it has or ever had official policies of racial separation, or has ever been ordered to integrate by the courts.

It can thus be used by Northern districts seeking to overcome de facto racial isolation in schools due to housing patterns, as well as Southern districts seeking to overcome the effects of legal segregation.

Under the bill, every district receiving aid must agree to maintain at least one quality integrated school. The measure forbids any aid to private segregated academies; schools that limit minority participation in sports or other extracurricular activities; schools that dismiss a disproportionate percentage of minority group teachers in order to integrate; and schools that separate minority and non-minority children within classes for a substantial portion of the day.

Of the \$997.5 million not directly apportioned to the states, \$225 million is set aside for experiments in integrating the schools of a whole metropolitan area so that an inner city is not ringed by a lily-white circle of suburban schools.

The bill also contains a provision, added by Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., in a floor amendment, declaring it national policy to require the same efforts in Northern schools with de facto segregation as are made in Southern schools, with official segregation. There is some question, however, whether this provision has the force of law or is merely a declaration.

Before final passage yesterday, after a week of debate, the Senate rejected five amendments by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C. One, beaten 62 to 34, barred such schools from discriminating against any student on the basis of religion. Ervin amendments authorizing open enrollment, barring any busing for racial purposes and guaranteeing each schoolchild the right to go to the school nearest his home also lost.

No Claimant For Reward in Capitol Bombing

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said today he had not received a single response to a \$100,000 reward posted nearly two months ago for information on the bombing of the Capitol.

Sen. Mansfield, in an interview, said there was "not a single bite," and as far as he knew, investigators still were without clues to the bombing.

The bomb blast March 1, a time-fuse explosion in a washroom on the Capitol's first floor, damaged half a dozen rooms.

A week later, Sen. Mansfield announced that a mystery donor had posted the reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the bomber. The donor was described as "a very reputable citizen," but his identity has not been revealed.

U.K. Railmen Settle

LONDON, April 27 (AP-DJ)—The National Union of Railwaymen today voted to accept pay increases of 8.3 percent to 11.1 percent offered by the British Rail Board, operating company of the state-run industry. The increases, which British Rail said will cost £27 million (\$64.8 million) a year, become effective Monday.

Moon Quakes Seem to Start In Single Place

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—Most of the quakes shaking the two Apollo seismometers left on the moon appear to be coming from one place, a spot that could be as deep as 400 miles below the lunar surface.

The source of these moon quakes is anybody's guess, Columbia University's Gary Latham told the spring meeting of the American Physical Society yesterday, but his guess is that they are the result of molten rock being moved about under the moon by tidal forces caused by the attraction of the earth.

Dr. Latham explained that moon quakes occur most often when the moon is at its perigee, its closest approach to earth.

"These events occur almost precisely in the same place and at the same time every month," he said. "You can almost set your watch by the way the moon quakes show up."

Dr. Latham said he and his colleagues first thought the quakes were due to gas being released from subterranean caves, but he realizes now that the quakes are too deep to be caused by escaping gas.

Escaping Gas

"Some of the smaller quakes may indeed be the result of escaping gas," he said, "but the larger ones we've recorded don't mesh with the times that instruments on the moon have detected the presence of gas. We think that leaves out the gas theory."

That leaves in the theory that subterranean volcanic activity is causing the quakes, a theory that Dr. Latham said he personally espouses.

Dr. Latham said that he is unable to pinpoint the precise source of the quakes, except that they are coming from somewhere along an 800-mile-long imaginary line between the seismometers left on the moon by the Apollo-12 and Apollo-14 astronauts.

The Apollo-12 seismometer lies at the eastern edge of the Sea of Storms, the Apollo-14 device 113 miles to the east among the Fra Mauro Hills.

Nearer Apollo-12 The signals from the quakes reach the Apollo-12 seismometer nine-tenths of a second earlier, Dr. Latham said, suggesting the source of the quakes is closer to the Apollo-12 site than the Apollo-14 location.

"But that's about all we have to go on," he said. "The quakes could be coming from straight down, 400 miles deep, or they might be coming from the Crater Copernicus, to the northeast, or some other place to the southwest."

Dr. Latham said he thinks the quakes are the result of tidal stress on subterranean rock which has been molten by a high concentration of radioactive uranium and thorium. The tidal pull is strongest when the earth and moon are at their closest points, he said, causing the molten rock to move into cracks and fissures in the lunar rock.

Dr. Latham said he had no idea how large an area this molten rock covers, but thought it would have to be a region the size of "several kilometers."

Shell Kills 9 Children

MOSCOW, April 27 (Reuters)—Nine schoolchildren were killed and four injured when a World War II artillery shell exploded as they attempted to detonate it during a school break, it was reported today. The newspaper Pravda of the Ukraine said the children were sixth-grade pupils in the Valski district near Khar'kov.

Craft Believed Nonbuoyant

Moscow Paper Says Wind Saved Soyuz-10 From Lake

MOSCOW, April 27 (UPI)—A puff of wind saved the Soyuz-10 spacecraft carrying three cosmonauts from plunging into a lake when it landed Sunday, the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda said today.

Searchers strapped on squallings as the capsule parachuted toward the lake, the newspaper said. A last-minute burst of wind pushed the capsule to a shore landing within 44 yards of the water's edge.

The Soviet Union has never disclosed whether their Soyuz manned spacecraft can float—previous Soyuz craft have parachuted to ground landings. Moscow science sources believe the Soyuz cannot float.

"It was still very dark when one of the helicopters of the recovery group noticed Soyuz-10's parachute and it seemed that the spacecraft was descending into a lake," the Communist Youth League newspaper said.

His Traditional Target Soyuz-10 landed in the traditional target area of Soviet Central Asia after two days of near-earth orbital flight. It had docked for five hours and 30 minutes with the unmanned Soyuz orbital station. Soyuz continued in orbit today.

A Kremlin message to the returning cosmonauts confirmed the joint flight was but the beginning of a long space project for Soyuz, apparently the largest unmanned spunkit the Soviet Union has ever sent aloft.

Scientific and technical experiments and research, commencing the beginning of work with the Soyuz orbital research station, were carried out during flight," the Kremlin's congratulatory cable said.

Progress reports on Soyuz, however, said little more than its mission "continues." Soyuz was launched on April 19.

Soviet media have yet to de-

scribe Soyuz's appearance in detail. Comments by the Soyuz-10 cosmonauts and by commentators for the official Tass news agency indicate it is far larger than Soyuz and bristles with scientific equipment.

With customary secrecy, Soviet officials have not said whether the project to prepare the first orbiting laboratory would involve more manned space flights soon. Soyuz's immediate program still remains a mystery.

Moscow sources said original plans called for several manned shots within the next few weeks. They also said the timetable now depended on whether the return of Soyuz-10 after just two days of orbital flight and one link-up with Soyuz meant trouble or quick success.

Some Western space observers suspect rookie cosmonaut Nikolai Rukavishnikov suffered vertigo from weightless space conditions and was unable to enter and inspect Soyuz-10 as such activity was planned. He was the cosmonaut specifically trained to do so.

Italy Doctors End a Strike; Others Start

ROME, April 27 (UPI)—A nationwide strike by one of every four doctors in Italy ended prematurely today, only hours before a major union offensive threatening to disrupt Italy's economy and industries.

Some workers started strikes today, but the big push was scheduled for midnight by railroad and industrial workers, merchants everywhere but Rome, and by other workers.

Reform was the chief issue in most cases, but several thousand workers also were agitating for more pay and other fringe benefits. Even soccer players announced plans to strike.

The soccer players, demanding higher pay, threatened to strike Sunday, canceling all first and second division games on the 35th of 30 Sundays of play. Giulio Onofri, president of the Italian Olympic Committee, was said to have urged the president of the Italian Soccer Federation, Artemio Franchi, to seek an immediate agreement with the players.

About 25,000 doctors, who provide free medical services for an estimated 37 million Italians, called off their four-day strike today, 48 hours ahead of schedule, after the government agreed to consider their grievances.

Strike at Clinics But at the same time, nurses, orderlies and clerks at all private clinics began a 48-hour strike over alleged delays in contract negotiations.

The latest strike did not affect essential medical services. Among the strikes scheduled for tomorrow was one by most shops, restaurants, bars, stores and gasoline stations outside Rome. Only super-markets, main department stores and pharmacies said they would ignore the 24-hour strike called to protest a new tax reform.

Railroad employees in the Rome area began a 24-hour strike today at 9 a.m. Railroadmen elsewhere in the country planned a series of three 30-minute stoppages tomorrow, while 30,000 employees who clean passenger and freight cars planned to strike all day.

The two major industrial strikes, ranging from four to 24 hours, were scheduled at the Fiat auto company and the huge Montedison chemical complex.

More than 180,000 Fiat workers were striking to support demands for policy-making powers and fringe benefits the company said would cost 150 billion lire (\$192 million).

Fiat negotiators warned that the cost was intolerable and said the survival of Fiat itself was at stake.

Rippon Asserts U.K. Is Moving Carefully on EEC

LONDON, April 27 (UPI)—Negotiator Geoffrey Rippon said today Britain is carefully pressing its bid to join the European Common Market, despite opposition leader Harold Wilson's view that the government may be moving too hastily.

Mr. Rippon said he agreed with Mr. Wilson's comment yesterday that it is "more important to get the right terms slowly than to get the wrong terms quickly."

Mr. Wilson, toppled as prime minister ten months ago by Edward Heath's Conservative party, said the Common Market negotiations apparently are reaching "a decisive stage" and that, at present, "I am not certain that this should necessarily be so."

Replying at a Conservative party seminar today, Mr. Rippon said, "My only comment is that the negotiations have already been going on for nearly nine months. This is a long time."

Mr. Rippon said the Heath government was able to start quickly on the negotiations after taking office "only because they took over a position of Mr. Wilson's government on each of the main issues—virtually as it stood."

Eiichi Nishimura, Japanese Party Chief, Dies at 67

TOKYO, April 27 (AP)—Eiichi Nishimura, 67, chairman of the Japanese Democratic-Socialist party, died today at a Tokyo hospital after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Nishimura had been hospitalized since last November with a liver ailment. He suffered a stroke last night.

Last week, Mr. Nishimura, the son of a poor farmer, said that he would resign as the leader of the DSP, the fourth largest Japanese political party.

Mr. Nishimura was elected to the House of Representatives in Japan's first postwar election in 1946. He was a member of parliament at the time of his death.

Princess Armand van Lippe PALACE SOESTDIEK, the private secretary of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands announced tonight that Princess Armand van Lippe Biesterfeld, the prince's mother, has died at her home at Dispenham, the Netherlands. She was 87.

Princess Armand was the wife of the late Prince Bernhard van Lippe.

A requiem mass will be sung at 11 a.m. Friday at the Roman Catholic Church at Goor, the Netherlands.

Climber Says Attempt On Everest Is Over

KATHMANDU, April 27 (UPI)—A West German mountaineer said today that treacherous snow, high winds and the death of a team member, an Indian Army medic, have forced an international expedition to give up its attempt to climb Mt. Everest's near-vertical west ridge.

"It's finished," said Toni Huber, 40, of Munich, who returned from Kathmandu after withdrawing from the 31-member expedition. He said the decision was made six days ago.

Ireland Accepts EEC Proposals On Farm Prices

BRUSSELS, April 27 (Reuters)—Ireland today accepted the Common Market's proposals on aligning its farm system and food prices to those of the Six. Ireland has declined to do this.

At a 18-minute, day-level negotiating session, Irish negotiator Sean Morrissey told the Six that Ireland accepted their timetable for adjustment to European Economic Community regulations in both the agricultural and industrial sectors.

This acceptance, in principle, he said, would be dependent on a total solution to the ten-month-old negotiations.

The Six—France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg—have proposed that adjustment to their farm prices should take place in five equal stages over four and a half years from April 1, 1973, to July 1, 1977.

In a negotiating session last week, Britain stuck to its position that it wanted to make the adjustment in six stages over five and a half years; the last move being made in mid-1978.

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Dutch Try Political Reform To Cut Confusion of Parties

By Henry Giniger

THE HAGUE, April 27 (NYT).—Dutch politicians are the most prominent features of the Dutch landscape this spring. Both are present in extraordinary numbers and variety, but the Dutch do not seem to appreciate them in equal measure.

No one objects to the confusion of red, pink, yellow and violet flowers that spreads across the broad green flatlands. The political confusion created by 23 parties in the legislative elections Wednesday is something else.

Two Dutch people form a couple, three a religion and four a party. Gerhard Verlinga, Minister of Education and leader of the Catholic party, the nation's largest, remarked to a visitor: "This standing joke about the Dutch tendency to division is no longer so funny and national unity as a pluralistic society is being tempered by a feeling that this might not be the best way to run a country."

With obligatory voting abolished last year, it is widely predicted that a quarter of the electorate will stay away from the polls. Sensing the mood, the major parties have tried to reform their methods, if not the system, and the vote for the 150-member Second Chamber, or lower house, may be a watershed in Dutch politics.

The moderately leftist opposition has introduced one of the major innovations of the post-war period—a coalition "shadow cabinet."

Last year, it took 47 days to form the present government, representing a coalition of Catholic and Protestant-based groups with conservative support.

Observers say a large part of the voters' apathy and irritation stems from the fact that when they vote they never know what kind of government will emerge.

The man behind the shadow cabinet, Hans Van Mierlo, a former journalist, says: "We have to change democracy because it is in danger, and if we don't reform it we are going to lose it."

In 1968 Mr. Van Mierlo, 39, together with journalists, lawyers and others who were "fed up" with politics, formed a group called "Democracy 66." In the elections the next year the group won seven seats in the chamber on a program of constitutional reform providing for a directly elected premier and a modified form of majority voting by districts to reduce the number of parties.

It did not get very far. In this election Democracy 66 has formed a coalition with the Socialists, the second biggest party in the country, and a Catholic splinter group, although each party has its own nationwide slate of candidates.

Mr. Verlinga acknowledged that things had gotten too complicated. One change his group favors is a minimum requirement of 3 percent of the vote for a seat in the chamber. The majority coalition, headed by Premier Piet de Jong, has also presented a common program to voters instead of trying to compromise on one afterward.

The polls show that the voters have been sensitive to these changes, and they predict a big jump in strength for Democracy 66. But the opposition would need 22 more seats than it has now to take power and Mr. Van Mierlo acknowledges that this is too much to expect.

He said he was hoping for a situation in which neither side had a clear majority. A minority government would mean new elections soon, and Mr. Van Mierlo thinks that with each election the idea of structural reform will gain.

Surrender May 1, Ceylon Rebels Told

Promised Treatment Will Be 'Reasonable'

COLOMBO, April 27 (Reuters).—Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's government today fixed May 1 as surrender day for insurgents who respond to the prime minister's appeal to give themselves up in return for her pledge of "reasonable" treatment.

The surrender arrangements were discussed by Mrs. Bandaranaike and her cabinet today at an emergency meeting.

Insurgents will be urged to surrender singly or in groups at police stations, revenue offices, courthouses or to any magistrate between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. next Saturday.

They will be asked to lay down their arms at some distance from the surrender points, according to informed sources, who said an extension of the surrender deadline until May 4 is likely.

When the first launched her surrender appeal last Saturday, Mrs. Bandaranaike said the alternative was an all-out military offensive against the insurgents with inevitable bloodshed.

Those who give themselves up will suffer no violence, she promised. They will be taken into custody, she said, and the aim will be to rehabilitate them and reintegrate them into the community.

"I know how to be reasonable," she promised in a broadcast. A big publicity campaign is to be set in motion in an effort to woo away from the insurgent movement young men and women who the government considers have been misled by false promises.

Fire Kills 17 in Japan
HIROSHIMA, Japan, April 27 (UPI).—Seventeen were killed and one was injured today while fighting a forest fire near Kure, in the Hiroshima area, authorities reported.



ANTI-SMOKE RINGS—A smog smasher that shoots plumes of warm moist air has been developed by General Electric engineers to punch holes through atmospheric inversions, thereby ventilating the air over cities. A GE engineer is shown demonstrating a model of the proposed 60-foot-tall, 600-foot-diameter structure. On display at GE's Schenectady, N.Y. office.

Baudouin, Queen Arrive in Bonn

BONN, April 27 (Reuters).—King Baudouin of the Belgians and Queen Fabiola arrived in West Germany today for a four-day state visit—the first here by a Belgian monarch since before World War I.

The royal couple arrived at the Cologne-Bonn airport to a 21-gun salute.

The visit is the first by a Belgian monarch to Germany since King Albert traveled to Berlin in 1910.

Japan to Double Arms Outlay Over 5 Years

TOKYO, April 27 (NYT).—The defense agency made public a draft of Japan's fourth five-year defense plan today that calls for an outlay of \$14.4 billion in the 1972-76 period.

The expenditure represents a 22-fold increase over the current, third five-year defense program, which ends this fiscal year.

The new defense plan emphasizes that, although Japan can rely on the strategic striking power of U.S. air and naval forces under the existing U.S.-Japan security pact, the United States is planning to reduce the number of its troops in the Far East, applying the Nixon doctrine of Asian nations' looking after their own defense.

Japan, therefore, will have to cope with "limited aggression" with its own defense forces.

Return of Okinawa
Yasuhiro Nakasone, director general of the defense agency, pointed out that, with Okinawa's reversion to Japan slated for 1972, Japan must gradually build up its defense to a level where it can cope effectively with any aggression.

The defense agency said for the increase of defense personnel from the present strength of 180,000 to 271,700 during the next five years.

The new defense program, in order to strengthen the ground defense force, calls for increasing the number of tanks to 980. Four new Hawk missile units would be organized.

It also put emphasis on the need for strengthening coast defenses and securing sea traffic in the waters around Japan.

Accordingly, the plan calls for construction of two 8,000-ton helicopter-carrying destroyers, nine submarines, 14 high-speed missile carriers and 61 other warships. These ships, totaling 103,000 tons, will increase the number of self-defense force ships to 300, totaling 247,000 tons.

The new program also calls for strengthening and expanding the air self-defense force by increasing the number of F-4 Phantom jet fighters from 76 to 158, and purchasing 920 new airplanes.

Turks Try Road Checkpoints To Snare Ankara Terrorists

ANKARA, April 27 (AP).—Military commanders ordered troops to set up checkpoints today on roads leading in and out of this capital city in an attempt to trap urban terrorists.

Martial law was declared last night by the government of Premier Nihat Erim, announcing that extremists had organized a "strong active uprising against the republic."

Early today police were seen searching various houses in the city. There were no reports of arrests in the capital.

Most urban guerrillas believed responsible for six bank robberies, four kidnappings, two of which involve American soldiers, and numerous bombing incidents, are still at large.

Turkey was quiet today. Reaction to the martial-law decree covering 11 of Turkey's 67 provinces was subdued. Only one party, the Marxist Turkish Labor party, condemned the move.

Other parties said they would make their positions known at parliamentary debates scheduled tomorrow. The parliament must approve the martial-law decision.

Security in Ankara is particularly vital because of the scheduled arrivals Thursday of U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home and Iranian Foreign Minister Ardeshir Zاهدi for the council of ministers meeting of the Central Treaty Organization.

Martial law was urged by Turkey's armed forces commanders, who had ousted the conservative administration of Suleyman Demirel on March 12 and ordered the formation of a new civilian government.

In Izmir, Diyarbakir and Sirt, three provinces under martial law, local commanders issued orders forbidding all public meetings.

Taking advantage of martial-law provisions, police and troops searched the Aegean University in Izmir. They took nine students into custody after finding weapons and "extreme leftist literature," officials said.

In Eskisehir, another large town under martial law, five students were arrested after a clash between rival groups.

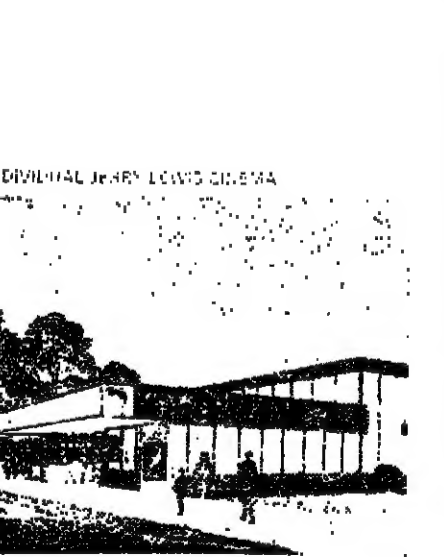
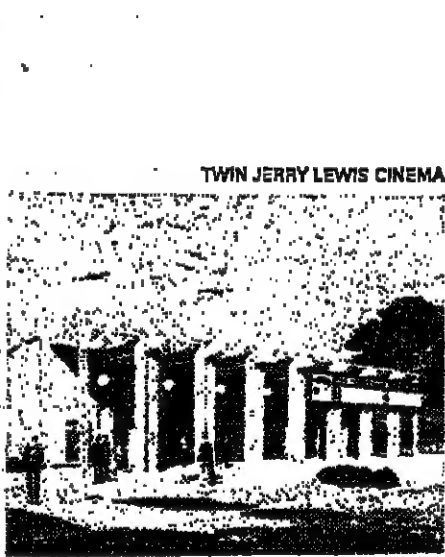
Park Builds Lead In South Korean Vote
SEOUL, April 28, Wednesday (Reuters).—President Chung Hee today appeared headed for a landslide victory in his attempt to win a third term as South Korean leader.

His major rival, Dae Jung Kim of the New Democratic party, trailed behind in early returns and never narrowed the gap as the counting continued.

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The UN and the Divided States

From a ping-pong team of nine to a presidential commission of 50 may seem a long step. But the gap is crossed by the issue of American relations with Red (or, as the phrase more often goes now, the People's Republic of) China. The commission, appointed to study the United Nations, and America's share in it, proposes flatly that some means should be sought to secure the admission of mainland China to the world organization.

The commission did not suggest just how this was to be achieved. It was very firm that "under no circumstances should the United States agree to the expulsion of the Republic of China or Taiwan from the UN." Both Peking and Taipei have hitherto been adamant in insisting that each alone represented all of China, and alone is entitled to a seat in the world body. And a good many present UN members, whether because they prefer the huge state to the small one, Communists to Nationalists, or simply because they have become trade Maoists, as some Chinese, in the early missionary days, were called "rice Christians," have already opted for the mainland against Taiwan.

The problem is complicated by the fact that "China"—whatever China may be governmentally—has one of the five permanent

seats on the Security Council, thus raising special procedural tangles. However, given a certain degree of political realism, it may be that some compromise is possible, since the commission also suggests that in time all the divided states—the Germans, the Koreans and the Vietnamese—may be admitted, on the practical basis of retaining all established governments that are members of the organization and admitting all established governments that are not. The logic of this argument is good, and its value, if carried into practice, is unquestionable. But nationalism, whether Red or any other color, is not always susceptible to logic or persuaded by values that internationalism might uphold.

In any case, the question of Chinese participation has been brought into open forum by a presidential commission, which is a higher official status than the debate has hitherto enjoyed. Taken in connection with ping-pong diplomacy, the open words and actions of Washington and Peking, and the knowledge of a number of less public overtures through other states, notably Romania, for better Sino-American relations, there is reason for cautious hope. The hope may vanish when put to the test in the UN or elsewhere, but while it lasts, it is worth cherishing.

The Overhaul of Foreign Aid

The reforms Mr. Nixon wants to make in the aid programs which the United States conducts itself (bilateral aid) seem to us sensible and necessary, although a certain reserve must be entertained by anyone who casts an eye across previous aid reforms, each done in the name of greater efficiency, responsiveness and control. We note, too, that it will not be possible to take the full measure of the President's commitment to aid until we know how hard he is prepared to fight for his reforms, and for funds for aid.

There is, nonetheless, an impressive body of expertise and experience indicating that his proposals, on which the House Foreign Affairs Committee opened hearings yesterday, are well conceived, their essence is to separate the aid programs by function and to create an appropriate agency for each function. Splitting off military aid is especially valuable: Lumping it with economic aid has undermined both the reputation and the administration of the latter. Setting up one office to deal with humanitarian and disaster relief should provide a focus for efforts too long dispersed.

Development, of course, is the key. That's what aid should really be about. The fading estate of "aid" and of "AID" has been painfully evident. Some part of the slack has been taken up by the multilateral agencies, particularly the World Bank—last year for the first time it laid out more money for development than did the U.S. government—and the various regional banks. Yet Washington must continue to administer some development aid itself. Mr. Nixon's intent, as we understood it, is to acknowledge that the world's poor are an international responsibility and not just an American one, while at the same time putting the American contribution on a more sustained and sustainable basis. To this end, he would split development financing from technical assistance, setting up each in its own organizational house. Part of their funds would come from borrowing in private-capital markets; multi-year authorizations would be sought for the public funds.

Whether Mr. Nixon's proposals constitute

the last word in organizational creativity, we are not prepared to say. Obviously, he wants a system that (1) works well and (2) has congressional support. In the best of all worlds, a system that worked well would have congressional support. But look at the experience with multilateral programs: They work well, it is generally agreed, but some congressmen don't like them because the programs are too far beyond their immediate reach. It's not essential that the House Foreign Affairs Committee approve all of Mr. Nixon's proposals quickly, right down the line; it won't happen anyway. But it is important that the committee give them a good airing. The country as a whole is puzzled about how and even whether to go on helping the poor in the world, and careful, orderly hearings could provide an excellent vehicle to express and work out that puzzlement.

We trust that Sen. Fulbright's initial salutation to the proposals does not indicate how he will continue to appraise them. For a reason that, frankly, eludes us, he ordered the General Accounting Office to summarize 80 foreign-aid investigations it had undertaken over the last five years, and then he concluded that aid is "a shambles" which "no amount of mobile maneuvering can save." Someone else could as fairly conclude that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been inexcusably remiss in policing the aid program.

It will probably take Congress a year or so to go through the Nixon reform proposals; in the interim, aid funds will be spent in the old rutted channels. This will be confusing and one can guess that it will give some congressmen an extra excuse for stalling aid. Wait until the programs have been reformed, they may say. But of course the United States cannot wait, nor can the world wait, to address poverty and despair and the disparity of the rich and the poor. In the current period of transition to a post-Vietnam policy, momentum cannot be allowed to wane. Adequate sums must be provided to continue the existing programs, and the Congress should respond accordingly.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Myth of 'Grandeur'

The Mediterranean world today has only two statesmen: Mr. Boumedienne and Mrs. Golda Meir. It would be in our interest to consult with the latter. The myth of our "grandeur" is sinking into ridicule. What to do? Shut the book of which Gen. de Gaulle wrote the last chapter. This means to renounce a policy of prestige whose ineffectiveness, demonstrated by Mr. Boumedienne, made us the laughing-stock of the economic powers which govern the world.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

Four Years of Tyranny

Greeks are seldom enthusiastic about their government, whether of left or right, democratic or dictatorial. The present one might be worse, but that is the best that can be said for it. It is a tyranny, and even if nowadays more old political prisoners are let loose than new ones shut up, it is a tyranny

which relies on informers and arbitrary arrest. Martial law is a regime not worthy of their country. To the friends and allies of Greece the present regime remains an embarrassment. They have tried anathematizing it and boycotting it; they have tried (as the American secretary of state did last month) expressing quiet regret that Greece was not more quickly returning to democratic practices. Nothing seems to have much effect.

It is probably true that the colonels are sensitive to outside criticism of particularly outrageous individual actions—arrests and so on—but are not particularly worried by general expressions of moral indignation. It may be that what will do more to speed the change than anything else will be the growing boredom of the Greek people. This regime has few claims to be unique but it has some claim to be the most tedious regime of the present day.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 23, 1896

PARIS.—No one who has lived in Paris a few years, or even a few months, can have failed to notice the steady and enormous increase in the number of bicycles that circulate in the streets. Men, women and children are to be seen at all hours of the day bespreading their wheels in the most crowded centers. The result is, of course, an increase in the number of accidents, due largely to the fact that the cyclists have not learned to manage their steel steeds properly.

Fifty Years Ago

April 23, 1921

NEW YORK.—All dramatic rights to General Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," which for 20 years has been one of the most successful dramatic productions in the country, have been acquired from the Wallace estate by A.L. Erlanger, Charles B. Dillingham and Florence Ziegfeld Jr. for what is said to be a record price. Included in the transaction are the motion picture rights, for which \$1,000,000 was paid. The motion picture, when made, will be filmed entirely in Jerusalem and Syria.



HERBLOCK

'I'm Beginning to Worry About a Third-Strike Capability.'

Meanwhile, on the Hill...

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—This time something tangible may well come of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's hearings on the war in Asia, which opened to the cheers of anti-war Vietnam veterans. Public demand for withdrawal, shown by polls and dramatized by demonstrators, is turning Congress around. The rate of turnaround suggests panic. Chairman J. William Fulbright hopes to sustain the momentum with public hearings on a variety of end-of-the-war resolutions.

Previous committee victories have been insubstantial. Its efforts have repeated the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, which President Johnson invoked for authority to escalate the war, and put over a resolution forbidding use of U.S. ground troops in Cambodia. The Nixon administration accepted both these measures, explaining that it didn't need the Tonkin authority to wind down the war and had no intention of sending troops across Vietnamese borders once the raids on Cambodian sanctuaries were completed.

The administration will not be this amiably inclined toward proposals now before the committee, especially the McGovern-Hatfield resolution calling for withdrawal of all American forces by the end of this year, and a cut-off of funds for any purpose other than withdrawal as of May 1. Even some members of the committee feel that this is too drastic a limitation and consider mid-1972 a more realistic deadline. A modified version of McGovern-Hatfield would seem to have a chance for adoption by the House as well as the Senate, so much so that the atmosphere changed in the last few months.

The President can be expected to resist any such limitation. He has argued that to fix a time certain for withdrawal would be to sacrifice his bargaining power both to negotiate a peace settlement and to assure release of U.S. prisoners of war. Moreover, he has not abandoned his hope of leaving a small, professional residual force in Vietnam after the main body of American troops has been withdrawn. Sen. Vance Hartke's demand that he pull out at once and rely upon the North Vietnamese to release prisoners later strikes the administration as imprudent, not to say totally irresponsible.

Alternative Available

An alternative proposal—that the United States agree to withdraw its troops three months after the prisoners are released—is kicking around the Capitol but is not under consideration, so far as is known, at the White House. If worse comes to worst, if Congress shows signs of forcing withdrawal on any terms, or no terms, this might be a fallback position for the President.

Also before the Fulbright committee is a resolution by Sen. Jacob Javits limiting presidential power to make war. It would authorize the President to use the armed forces to repel attacks on American territory, citizens or property but require him to seek congressional authorization within 30 days of the start of military operations. He could continue only if Congress approved. Some such measure is needed, Javits believes, to give Congress what the authors of the Constitution meant it to have by vesting it with sole authority to declare war and to provide for fighting it.

This is an idea that appeals to the changeable heart of Fulbright and to several members of his committee. They insist, in the face of much historical evidence to the contrary, that Congresses are less impulsive than Presidents where war is concerned. They imply that the mistake of intervention in Vietnam would never have been made had Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson been required to seek approval from Congress before going to the aid of South Vietnam.

Adoption of the Tonkin resolution with only two votes against it in the whole of Congress would seem to dispute the validity of this assumption, as many other such votes have over the years. But Fulbright now explains his sponsorship and defense of the resolution as an aberration induced by the Johnson administration's lies about alleged North Vietnamese attacks on American ships in the Gulf, an explanation that rests upon a tortured interpretation of the record. Intercepted messages clearly show that the attacks were ordered.

Fulbright's Process

It is fascinating to trace the twists and turns of Fulbright's thinking about foreign policy and the manner of its formulation. It is important, too, because Congress and the public opinion it reflects have twisted and turned with him, but more slowly. He has been a weathervane if not a bellwether.

Ten years ago, in a lecture at Cornell, later printed in the *Cornell Quarterly*, Fulbright argued for expansion of presidential authority to conduct foreign affairs with a minimum of interference from Congress. "It is my contention," he lectured, "that for the existing requirement of foreign policy, we [of Congress] have hobbled the President by too rigidly a grant of power."

The world of the 1970s is not very different from the world of the 1960s but Fulbright now wants to make Congress's grant of power to the President far more rigidly than it has been. So do others who agreed with him ten years ago. What has intervened, what has made the difference is, of course, the Vietnamese experience. Had that war been quickly and easily won, as Congress expected it to be when it started, there would be no clamor for curtailment of presidential powers. Indeed Fulbright might still be advocating their expansion.

In 1964, Fulbright foresaw that the United States either would have to train and equip the South Vietnamese to defend themselves or to expand the conflict by intensified intervention. Pending a decision about the alternative to be adopted, he said, the United States had no choice but to "support the South Vietnamese Army and government by the most effective means available . . . to meet its obligations and to fulfill its commitments . . ."

In 1968, the Tonkin resolution authorized pursuit of the expansionary alternative and Fulbright and Congress were all for it. Since then frustration has worn down the public and Congress. And something has happened to Fulbright. Last year he made a speech that contained no mention of obligations or commitments. He said it made no difference to the United States or to the people of Indochina who ruled "these small and backward lands." He demanded that the United States give up "the untenable dream of an anti-Com-

munist government in Saigon." Within a period of five years he had not only changed his mind; he had changed his concept of America's place in the world and of the proper international arrangements for keeping it.

Then speaking last week to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Fulbright conceded that Congress is "slow-moving and sometimes inefficient" but he said he didn't deplore this because "a legislative body's accomplishments consist as much in what it prevents as it does in what it enacts." In other words, if it doesn't do much of anything it will make no bad mistakes.

It will now force the President to abandon Vietnam and assert the power to prevent future Vietnamese, as well as lesser adventures, it will be doing what it does best. The trouble is that what it does best won't solve the problems of the 1970s either at home or abroad. It won't be enough to avoid mistakes. The worst effect of Vietnam may be that it has anesthetized U.S. government.

The phrase "long-shot" needs a bit of emphasis. This is because President Nixon is still mulling over every aspect of the brand new situation created by Peking's radically novel overtures to the United States. But he has made at least two firm decisions, and there will be more progress heavily dependent on Peking's anxiety for progress.

The President's first decision is not to stand for (or at least passively put up with) the expulsion of the Taiwan government from the United Nations, in order to make room for the Peking government. And the second decision is not to sacrifice relations with the Taiwan government, as the French and Canadians both did, in order to enjoy relations with the Peking government.

It will seem strange to several Democratic presidential candidates. But it is also a fact that nothing is more disadvantageous in Asia, particularly including the world's third power, Japan, than to seem a weak, disloyal and treacherous ally. For the New Left in this country, treachery to allies has become a kind of mystique. But that is not the Asian view.

For that very good reason, the Taiwan government will not be publicly abandoned by the U.S. government—or rather, it will not be abandoned unless adoption of what amounts to a two-China policy constitutes abandonment.

A two-China policy, in the UN and also in the matter of state relations, is probably what lies ahead. The outcome will therefore be determined by Peking's response to a two-China policy, very politely conducted. And this will surely depend, in turn, on the degree of Peking's anxiety about future Soviet actions.

Foreign Affairs

The African Vietnam

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—

Britain's equivalent of Vietnam was fought here in South Africa 70 years ago. The cruel Boer War ruined the British reputation for international morality, lost the respect of foreign friends for a considerable period, and stirred up a hornet's nest of political opposition at home.

As has been written by the South African-born president emeritus of Rochester University, Prof. Cornelius Willem De Kiewiet: "Vietnam has done to the United States what the Boer War did to Great Britain at the beginning of the century. It has exposed the limitations of American power and involvement in the world. After winning what proved to be an ephemeral victory, Britain managed for a time to recover its prestige as a superpower, but World War I and, ultimately, World War II destroyed such status for good. The Africans, earlier known as Boers or farmers, gained political power, turned South Africa into an independent republic and withdrew that republic from the Commonwealth that lingered on as the British Empire's ghost."

Aims Questioned
The announced aims of Britain were noble but were disbelieved increasingly by opponents of the war. The official goal was to safeguard the natives' (blacks) political future, but this matter was apparently shelved, increasing doubts about London's sincerity. That was the period when Rudyard Kipling addressed to the U.S.A. his pompous sermon asking to take up "the white man's burden," although the black only reward would be the "blame of those ye better" and the "hate of those ye guard." When President Theodore Roosevelt received a copy of this he described it as "rather poor poetry but good sense."

The war's real objective was to support the pro-British segment of the Transvaal which the Boers wished to dominate. London insisted the war was being fought for equality. The Boers said it was being fought for liberty. The black majority gained neither. The actual technique of fighting was as revolutionary in contemporary military terms as the techniques of fighting in Vietnam are today. The Boers used a version of swift guerrilla tactics with mounted commands appearing and disappearing on the flanks of regular British units. The British replied with a "scorched earth" policy that might be compared with defoliation practiced later in Vietnam. They also placed suspect families in what were for the first time called by the ominous name of "concentration camps."

A crude form of today's "Vietnamization" was instituted by the British, who armed both native tribes and collaborationist Boers. The latter, known as Kaffir Opers (hands uppers), came mostly from Britain's Cape Colony, where many farmers were Afrikaners. The Boers sneered at the latter and complained of the former, saying: "The Kaffir tribes within and without the frontiers of the ter-

ritory of the two Boer republics are mostly armed and are taking part in the war against us, and through the commissioning of murders and all sorts of cruelties have caused an unbearable condition of affairs in many districts."

To gain public support, the London government launched an intense propaganda campaign. According to a contemporary history book, the British people believed the Boer "a savage in his habits . . . a cruel slave-driver, cunning, shifty, unclean, lazy and unprogressive."

Only after winning the war did the British realize the reality of the upper hand in politics and a Liberal government's need for self-government to the South African republic. The Liberals had already been in the forefront of protests against Lord Kitchener's scorched-earth and concentration-camp policies. The consequences of this party conflict were paradoxical. The British became rather pro-Boer but the Boers, now called Afrikaners, defeated the British. By the end of the war, they eventually political means, they eventually transformed their defeat into victory. The "British" Africa's coming, shifty, unclean, lazy and today dominated by the Afrikaners.

Although the limits of British power had been brutally exposed and although Britain made many foreign enemies, the nation was able to reassemble its forces and to take a lead in the Allied coalition that won World War II. "Incredibly," defeating this pro-Boer German Kaiser. Finally, although it was the English liberals who sympathized with the Boers, opposed atrocities and transformed conquest into a generous settlement, the very word "liberal" is considered pejorative by the rulers of today's Boer-run Republic of South Africa.

Letters
Haiti's Plight
Your photograph (April 26) of the populace of Port-au-Prince weeping over the body of Duvalier may puzzle some readers. They may only recall the photographs from Santo Domingo that you published in 1961 after the assassination of Trujillo. Trujillo had "saved" the nation after the hurricane of 1930. Now that Duvalier is dead, he is remembered as the platoon who took the power from the tiny mulatto elite and gave it to the blacks. The real reaction is again likely to take several months but it will come none the less. For what is left of the state of Duvalier, it is not pitifully helpless, any suffering beyond all power of words to describe.

DAVID WINGATE PIKE
Paris.
Safety Cars
Your front-page story, today's date (April 21), for God's sake, left out these safety cars outlawed before it's too late. The immortal lunatics who will be driving them will kill us all.
D. A. FERRILL
Monte Carlo.

Watching a Watcher

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Almost everything depends on the degree of Chinese fear of Soviet aggression, because that is the real source of the recent change of Chinese Communist policy. But the wisest of our government's China-watchers think it is a tempting long-shot bet that there will be state relations between the United States and Communist China before the 1972 election.

The phrase "long-shot" needs a bit of emphasis. This is because President Nixon is still mulling over every aspect of the brand new situation created by Peking's radically novel overtures to the United States. But he has made at least two firm decisions, and there will be more progress heavily dependent on Peking's anxiety for progress.

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PARIS THEATER

Dh ry on the Boards

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 27.—Robert Dh ry's "La Plume de Ma Tante," an anthology of material from his Parisian revue, enjoyed immense success in London, spent two years on Broadway and toured the United States for another year. The film that followed, "La Belle Am ricaine," a slapstick diversion about a humble Frenchman and his magnificent American auto, was a transatlantic triumph, too.

Now Dh ry has returned to the Paris boards and it is a pleasure to report that you will find his imagination at its most engaging and most fertile in his latest vehicle, a musical, "Vos Gueules les Mouettes!" (Shut Up, Sea-creatures, which has opened at the Th  tre des Vari t s.

It is getting, evoked by some ingenious scenery, is a picturesque fishing island off the Brittany coast and its libretto centers about the reluctance of the fishermen to go to sea when the fidelity of one of their wives is discovered. Dh ry, the lighthouse keeper, is appointed to keep an eye on the grass widows during their husbands' absence. Peering through his telescope, he sees a strange sailor and his own wife disappearing into his house. He despairs his post in panic and the confused lighthouse signals bring a shipload of hippies, bound for a pop festival on a Channel isle, to port. The resulting imbroglio has been realized with characteristic Dh ryesque success.

It is an entertainment of charming local color, breezy variety and enormous gusto. A smart pace is maintained throughout. G rard Calvi has supplied a remarkably pretty score for which Fran oise Dorin has written some witty lyrics. Among its outstanding numbers, destined for the airwaves and the discotheques, are the skeptical seamen's chorus, "Oul, On Nous Dit  a," "Mon Amour, C'est Toi" and "Le Chapeau Rond."

A large company performs the handsome spectacle with contagious fun. Roger Carol, Robert Carrel, Colette Brosset (as the lighthouse keeper's mate), Jacques Legras (as the parish priest), Tola Kourou (as a black fisherman), Nicole Nanceel, Th  le Fruges and, of course, Dh ry himself, leading the carnival in which Breton folk dress and flower people's wardrobes flash brightly against the atmospheric decor of Andr  L vasseur.

"Le Borgne Est Roi," Celine Zins's adaptation of the Carlos Fuentes play, is the fourth production at the Espace-Pierre Cardin since Christmas, a fact that invites speculation. It is obviously the intention of Cardin and his managing director, Jean de Rigeur, to establish a playhouse devoted to the avant-garde, an ambition that should enlist the sympathy of all intelligent players. The avant-garde, however, has—in ratio—as many bad plays as any other form of theater, and the Espace season opened with a sorry sample of the school and followed it with another. Victor Garcia's production of "Les Bonnes"—which came third—so distorted the Gen t text that its basic power evaporated. "Le Borgne Est Roi" is relatively the best of the Espace items to date, but it is inferior to many avant-garde offerings seen elsewhere in Paris during this season.

Abandoned
One hesitates to recount what occurs in "Le Borgne Est Roi" for it is extremely difficult to find any meaning. A temporarily abandoned wife lives in a gloomy office. Her one-eyed husband has gone off to gamble at the casinos, leaving her in the company of a talkative valet. The lady and the valet may be totally blind, though each is unaware of the other's affliction. They engage in an interminable discussion, writhing and gabble during much of the first act. A program note suggests that they may be Maximilian and Charlotte in Mexico. They might also be Mutt and Jeff.

Act Two finds the husband returned (though he is actually the valet's shadow of goatee). A war has now broken out and we seem to be in the midst of air raids. The one-eyed husband is a far-seer



Colette Brosset and Robert Dh ry, who appear in "Vos Gueules les Mouettes!" a musical at Th  tre des Vari t s.

visionary, the hope of humanity, but he is executed suddenly by a band of rebels and the institution may be that the world is now in complete darkness.

Double Casting
Maria Casares is the lady, Donata, and Sami Frey enacts both the domestic and the duke, this double casting, one suspects, being an innovation of the director, Jorge Kabeili.

If physical agitation constituted histrionic genius, Miss Casares would be Sarah Bernhardt and Mr. Frey at least Sir Herbert Beertholm-Trot. Alas, despite their all-out efforts, their mad ravings, the violence with which they hurl themselves about, and their duel with white walking sticks, their realistic stumbles and resounding falls, they remain just two well-meaning and enormously lively players trying frantically to find their parts. In this quest they do everything but turn cartwheels.

But could even the Lunts have done more with such roles? The answer is yes. The Lunts—or any other resourceful stage couple—would have performed an acting duet and given a show within the show. The Casares-Frey team, instead of using of their considerable talents, seek in vain to embody characters that have the substance of steam.

MUSIC IN FRANCE

Perfection, With Heart, From Boston

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 27.—Too bad the concert last night by the Boston Symphony Chamber Players in the aristocratic confines of the Ch teau de La Muette could not, by some engineering miracle, have been shared by the 2,500-plus who cheered the final concert of the full orchestra's European tour

Cannes Festival Rejected Entry, Russians Say

MOSCOW, April 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union will not participate in the international film festival at Cannes this year following the rejection, for the third successive time, of a Soviet entry, motion-picture sources said today.

The film submitted this year and blackballed by the directors of the festival, which starts May 12, is "Beg" ("Flight"), a civil-war feature based on a play by Alexander Bulgakov, Russia's most famous dramatist.

It is the story of the rout of the White Army by the Red Army and their tragic plight in Turkish and French exile.

A director of the Cannes Festival was reported to have advised the Soviet film sponsors that to display "Beg" at Cannes would not serve the interests of either Soviet or French cinematography. No other explanation was given.

The rejection has led to the resignation from the Cannes jury of Grigory Chukrai, the Soviet film director, and to a protest letter to the festival organizers from Sergei Yutkevich, a renowned film director and francophile.

U.K. Scientists Find Roman Pottery Center

OXFORD, England, April 27 (UPI).—Archaeologists said today that they have stumbled on what appears to be an important ancient Roman pottery-making center on the grounds of Churchill Hospital in Oxford.

Preliminary excavations have yielded about six sacksful of pottery from Roman Britain.

Some of it is in large pieces, "as large as half a bowl in one case," said Christopher Young, the Oxford postgraduate student who is directing the dig.

One kiln has already been uncovered and another located.

Saturday in the vast space of the Th  tre National Populaire. For one thing, they played a more representative group of works than the Mahler-dominated program Saturday, passing from Mozart to Beethoven by way of something brought from home, Walter Piston's deftly tailored and appealing quintet for wind instruments, and the sardonic, jazzy idiom of the instrumental suite from Stravinsky's "L'Histoire du Soldat."

For another, listening to these 12 players making music with and for each other would finally have dismantled the persistent notion that the great American orchestras are sound machines of heartless perfection. The perfection was there, all right, but inseparable from the music's inner impulse.

The Chamber Players are the first desks of the Boston Symphony—the remainder is the Boston Pops, now headed home for its traditional season on the banks of the Charles River while the smaller group stays in Europe for a while.

First among this group of peers is the orchestra's concertmaster, Joseph Silverstein, whose violin tone has much in common with his name and who seems to maintain whatever outward communication is necessary with a face in perpetuum mobile.

The finely poised flute-playing of Doriot Anthony Dwyer was better served by Mozart's quartet (K. 285) than by the Bach Suite No. 2 that got a little bit lost in the TNP Saturday. And in the Beethoven Septet (Opus 20), not only was the blend of strings and winds beyond praise, but so was the blend among the winds themselves—Harold Wright's clarinet.

Sherman Walt's bassoon and David Ochanian's horn (deputizing for the ill James Stagliano). It did not detract a bit from this final piece on the program to remember that its first performance took place in just such surroundings—a musical soiree in Prince Schwarzenberg's town house in Vienna in 1800, and that the work was one of Beethoven's early and lasting successes.

Last night it was a benefit for the American Library in Paris. And while we are naming names, let's include the rest of this squad of aristocrats of orchestral musicians—violinist Burton Pine, cellist Jules Eskin, oboist Ralph Gomberg, trumpeter Armando Ghislaia, trombonist William Gibson, bass fiddler Henry Portnoi and timpanist Everett Firth. They play again at Royaumont May 1, in Montpelier May 6 and in Bordeaux May 8.

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BENOIT FERREUX
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FILM DE LOUIS MALLE
MICHEL LONSDALE — DANIEL GELIN
ELA VON WEITERSHAUSEN — AVE NINCHI
FRAN  S — CHARLIE PARKER
TECHNICOLOR — PANAVISION — AN AVID EMBASSY RELEASE
 galement au CYRANO-VERSAILLES

Music in London

It Takes Two to Sing 'Norma'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—The conventional notion of "Norma" as a vehicle for a great dramatic soprano is erroneous. It takes two great singers to make a "Norma." And at the Royal Festival Hall last night, we had them: Montserrat Caball  and Fiorenza Cossotto. It was a night to remember. One thinks of "Norma," of course, in terms of the famous Normans: Pasta, Grisi, Ponselle, Cigna, Milanov and Callas. But it is more judicious to think of it in terms of pasta: Pasta and Grisi (in the original production); Ponselle and Marian Telva; Cigna and Bruna Castagna; Milanov and Castagna, and Callas and Giulietta Simionina.

So exacting are the roles of Norma and Adalgisa that satisfactory pairs run about one to a generation. It is curious that now when the general standard of opera singing is not reckoned to be high, we should be privileged to rejoice in two. Joan Sutherland and Marilyn Horne have been the toast of opera buffis for several seasons. And now we have Caball  and Cossotto.

We have, in fact, rather more than that. The husbands of Sutherland and Horne are both



Montserrat Caball  ...memorable "Norma."

conductors. Caball 's and Cossotto's husbands are singers, and both were on hand, last night, rendering appropriately stalwart support. Caball 's Bernabe Marti as Pollione and Cossotto's Ivo Vinco as Oroveso.

Cossotto is a veteran Adalgisa (she was also a Callas partner), but Caball  sang her first Norma only a few months ago, in her native Barcelona. No one already familiar with her Lucrezia Borgia could be surprised that she sings it as to the manner born. This is already one of the great Normas, and it will improve with repetition.

Last night's capacity audience had come with only one purpose

in mind: To hear these two fine singers in music designed to bring out all that is most admirable in their art. It paid high prices for the pleasure, and it got its money's worth. There was cheering, a standing ovation and even an encore. In London!

The triumph was achieved under adverse circumstances. This was a concert presentation, with the principals singing from behind, and only slightly above, the New Philharmonia Orchestra. They were framed by a tasteful, and tastefully lighted, druidic setting. But it was a problematical disposition, especially in the Royal Festival Hall, whose acoustics are flattering to orchestras, but unfriendly to voices.

But thanks to the wonderfully attentive and considerate management of the orchestra by Carlo Felice Cillario, and to the fastidious playing of the orchestra itself, the physical handicaps were surmounted. The great arias and duets came through—and went over.

What more could one ask? That's easy: The same thing in a proper production in an opera house. But one is grateful for favors, large or small; and to hear Caball  and Cossotto together in "Norma" is no small favor.

Music in Germany

Call It Anything But Opera

By Paul Moor

HAMBURG.—Mauricio Kagel, the 40-year-old Cologne-based Argentine avant-gardist, wrote his new work "Staats theater" on commission from the Hamburg State Opera, but he carefully calls it not an opera but a "sonic composition." Among the outraged opera-lovers who comprised perhaps half the opening-night audience undoubtedly called it a number of other things. Surely nothing even vaguely resembling it has ever taken place in any opera house in the world, past or present.

In spite of his comparative youth, Kagel has loomed large on the European avant-garde scene for quite a while. Ten or 15 years ago, in Darmstadt, a work of his attracted attention by exhibiting the improbable collaboration of a pianist, who abused the keyboard of a sidless concert grand, and a percussionist, who stood in the curve of the piano and belabored the strings, the case, and the metal frame with an extensive array of drumsticks laid out like torture instruments on a conductor's music-stand at his elbow.

From such relatively conservative instrumental works, Kagel subsequently branched out into what those ready up on their avant-garde vocabulary describe as instrumental theater. Such stage works as "Sur Sc ne" and a number of films—most of them made for Cologne television, most notably last year's Beethoven homage called "Ludwig Van"—have earned him a special place among the farther-out present-day music practitioners. If his colleagues in general tend to regard themselves and their work with almost owl-like solemnity, Kagel

admittedly wants his auditor-spectators to laugh and have fun.

In "Staats theater" he carefully dissects opera as most people today know it, pitilessly scrutinizes the fragments for flaws, and then gleefully shows us the fatuousnesses one can find in them without even really half trying. Fourteen elaborately costumed, high-priced soloists perform dead-pan parodies of themselves; since nobody would expect the kind of singer they portray to show any ability either to act or to enunciate, they sit on chairs in a semi-circle and parody their customary roles, singing nonsense syllables instead of text.

Sixty choristers individually perform fragmentary "actions" with the enthusiasm of the understudy given the chance to take over a solo part. A treadmill upstage transports an occasional instrumentalist (most of the Hamburg Opera Orchestra regarded Kagel with undisguised hatred) from side to side while he bows, blows, or strikes one or two random notes. Sight-gags follow one another with the merciless implacability of tractor-bullets. It all lasts 85 uninterrupted minutes—ordinarily a very short evening in an opera house, but in this instance an eternity. In spite of a few genuinely amusing ideas, Kagel's inventiveness does not by a long shot justify so extensive or so ambitious an evening.

Can you, one might ask, really call this sort of thing music? John Cage, the guru of this genus, may have provided the only answer when he said, in essence, "If you don't want to call it music, call it something else, whatever you like." The premiere audience did, viva voce. As one tuxedoed gentleman called out loud and clear: "Sch tze, Mensch!"

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION to the holders of

Ente Nazionale Per L'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated May 27, 1970, there has been selected for redemption on May 28, 1971, through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$2,500,000 principal amount of Ente Nazionale Per L'Energia Elettrica (ENEL) Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980. The following are the serial numbers of the Loan Notes which will be redeemed, in whole or in part:

Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount
23 600	1,000	23 601	1,000	23 602	1,000	23 603	1,000
23 604	1,000	23 605	1,000	23 606	1,000	23 607	1,000
23 608	1,000	23 609	1,000	23 610	1,000	23 611	1,000
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23 616	1,000	23 617	1,000	23 618	1,000	23 619	1,000
23 620	1,000	23 621	1,000	23 622	1,000	23 623	1,000
23 624	1,000	23 625	1,000	23 626	1,000	23 627	1,000
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23 636	1,000	23 637	1,000	23 638	1,000	23 639	1,000
23 640	1,000	23 641	1,000	23 642	1,000	23 643	1,000
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23 668	1,000	23 669	1,000	23 670	1,000	23 671	1,000
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23 704	1,000	23 705	1,000	23 706	1,000	23 707	1,000
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23 712	1,000	23 713	1,000	23 714	1,000	23 715	1,000
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23 736	1,000	23 737	1,000	23 738	1,000	23 739	1,000
23 740	1,000	23 741	1,000	23 742	1,000	23 743	1,000
23 744	1,000	23 745	1,000	23 746	1,000	23 747	1,000
23 748	1,000	23 749	1,000	23 750	1,000	23 751	1,000
23 752	1,000	23 753	1,000	23 754	1,000	23 755	1,000
23 756	1,000	23 757	1,000	23 758	1,000	23 759	1,000
23 760	1,000	23 761	1,000	23 762	1,000	23 763	1,000
23 764	1,000	23 765	1,000	23 766	1,000	23 767	1,000
23 768	1,000	23 769	1,000	23 770	1,000	23 771	1,000
23 772	1,000	23 773	1,000	23 774	1,000	23 775	1,000
23 776	1,000	23 777	1,000	23 778	1,000	23 779	1,000
23 780	1,000	23 781	1,000	23 782	1,000	23 783	1,000
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23 788	1,000	23 789	1,000	23 790	1,000	23 791	1,000
23 792	1,000	23 793	1,000	23 794	1,000	23 795	1,000
23 796	1,000	23 797	1,000	23 798	1,000	23 799	1,000
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24 080	1,000	24 081	1,000	24 082	1,000	24 083	1,000
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24 092	1,000	24 093	1,000	24 094	1,000	24 095	1,000
24 096	1,000	24 097	1,000	24 098	1,000	24 099	1,000
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24 104	1,000	24 105	1,000	24 106	1,000	24 107	1,000
24 108	1,000	24 109	1,000	24 110	1,000	24 111	1,000
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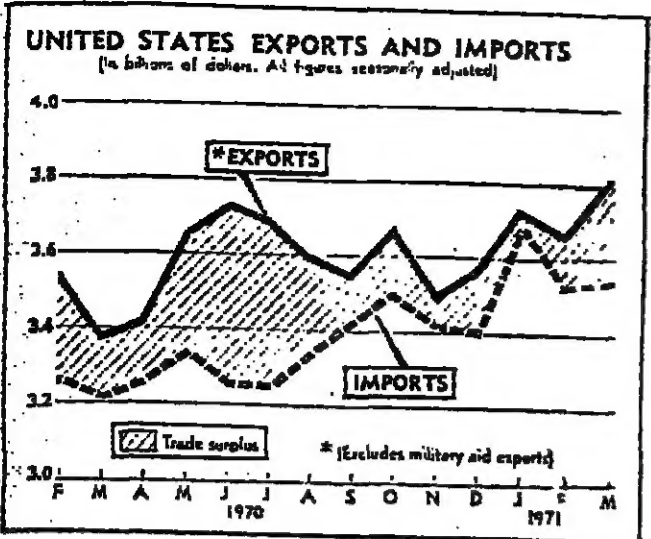
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FINANCE

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March U.S. Trade Surplus Is Highest Since August

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The U.S. trade surplus widened to a seasonally adjusted \$245.4 million in March from \$133.3 million in February, the Commerce Department reported today.

It was the largest monthly surplus since the \$248.2 million figure of August, 1970.

Despite the improvement, Assistant Commerce Secretary for Economic Affairs Harold C. Packer cautioned that the 1971 results will be less favorable than last year's \$2.7 billion surplus.

Quarterly Breakdown

The first-quarter surplus was a seasonally adjusted \$439.8 million, compared with a surplus of \$602.2 million in the comparable 1970 period.

Exports for the quarter were \$11,240 billion, compared with \$10,323 billion last year. Imports totaled \$10,810 billion compared with \$9,719 billion.

Mr. Packer said first-quarter exports were heavily influenced by shipments of automobiles and parts to Canada following the strike at General Motors. First-quarter imports were strongly affected by consumer goods, particularly from Canada and Japan, he noted.

U.S. exports rose 3.4 percent last month to \$3,815 billion after declining 1.2 percent in February to \$3,691 billion.

Germans Seen Moving Heavily In Dollar Mart

FRANKFURT, April 27 (AP)—The Bundesbank has bought about \$500 million in three-month forward money in an effort to support the dollar, foreign exchange dealers here estimated today.

They said about \$750 million in forward money has been bought by the Bundesbank this week.

The dollar closed at 3.6353 marks, up from the fixing price of 3.6351, but down from the 3.6360 opening.

Some dealers said the present pressure merely reflects what much of the market has believed for a long time—that the dollar is overvalued and that this basic trend has once again become visible.

IMF Planning Sale of Gold

WASHINGTON, April 27 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund said today it is selling \$264.3 million worth of gold to replenish its holdings of foreign currencies.

The total replenishment, in the currencies of 14 countries, is equivalent to \$320 million, three countries having exercised their option to receive special drawing rights (SDRs) totaling \$56.7 million in place of gold.

The fund declined to identify the countries drawing SDRs.

[AP-Dow Jones reported the Italian Treasury Ministry said Italy was one of the countries that took SDRs instead of gold. The total was \$5.3 million, as announced by the IMF.]

U.K. Output Index Up

LONDON, April 27 (AP-DJ).—Britain's index of industrial production in January was 125.7, up from 122.5 in the previous year and 124.9 in December 1969, equals 100, the Central Statistical Office said today.

Danish Report North Sea Find

COPENHAGEN, April 27 (AP-DJ).—An oil and gas discovery in the Danish section of the North Sea, said to be the most encouraging strike so far in that section, was announced tonight by the Danish Undersea Consortium (DUC) headed by the Maersk Lines.

A trial production reached the daily rate of 2,500 barrels. The oil is low in sulphur content and API gravity is about 20, it was stated.

General Motors Profits Leap 75.3%

DETROIT, April 27.—General Motors Corp., recovering from its strike-scarred final two quarters last year, reported today a 75.3 percent leap in first-quarter profits from the year-ago total.

Sales, up 39.3 percent, were the highest for any quarter in the company's history.

Officials said the rebound reflected increased production and retooling of inventories following the ten-week strike late last year.

GM earned \$610 million, or \$2.12 a share, on sales of \$7.2 billion in the latest quarter, up from \$348 million, or \$1.21 a share, on sales of \$5.6 billion in the like 1970 quarter.

In the final two quarters last year, GM lost \$212 million although it reported a profit of \$809 million for the year.

The strike curbed a build-up of deferred demand for GM products, the company said, and this, coupled with rising consumer demand, was reflected in a

Credit Erases Boeing's Net

SEATTLE, April 27 (NYT).—Boeing Co. yesterday reported a 16 percent increase in first-quarter profits. Sales rose 6 percent. Revenue (millions), \$27.66 809.5 Profits (millions), 7.19 8.13 Per Share 0.23 0.29

Earnings for the quarter were stated before a special credit of \$19.78 million, or 91 cents a share, resulting from termination of the supersonic transport program.

William F. Allen, chairman, said that although final recovery under the SST termination would not be determinable until completion of negotiations with the government, Boeing did not expect that the total extraordinary credit would vary with first-quarter results.

He said depreciation and other fixed overhead costs, plus interest on the high debt level, would continue to weigh heavily on the profitability of Boeing's operations for the foreseeable future.

He said employment was reduced by 46,000 in 1970 and by 5,000 in the first quarter. Lay-offs of more than 5,000 employees as a result of the SST termination, started at the beginning of the second quarter, are not included in the total.

But Republic's Income Declines

NEW YORK, April 27.—The nation's two largest steel mills today reported sharp profit gains, reflecting higher prices and heavy demand caused by the fear of an industry-wide strike later this year.

U.S. Steel Corp. showed a 14.6 percent gain in first-quarter profits despite a fractional decline in sales.

Net income totaled \$40.7 million, or 75 cents a share, on sales of \$1.17 billion, compared to the year-ago quarter's \$35.5 million, or 66 cents a share, on sales of \$1.17 billion.

Officials said that shipments are expected to show a "marked increase in the second quarter and a sharp drop in the third quarter," reflecting "customers' strike-hedge buying." They said buyers would have to work these inventories off, accounting for the expected drop in industry shipments.

First-quarter shipments totaled 5.2 million net tons, compared with 5.5 million in the 1970 period. Raw steel production was 8.4 million net tons, compared with 7.9 million a year ago.

Big Steel's profits for the final 1970 quarter were down 41 percent and for all of last year it showed a 32 percent drop in profits.

Two Leading Steel Firms Show Sharp Earnings Gain

WILMINGTON, Del., April 27 (AP).—Bethlehem Steel Corp., the nation's No. 2 producer, said today first-quarter profits were up 17 percent over 1970, but that this still represented an unsatisfactory rate of return for investors.

First Quarter 1971 1970 Revenue (millions), 771.96 762.2 Profits (millions), 33.13 28.31 Per Share 0.75 0.65

Board chairman Stewart S. Court told stockholders at the annual meeting that "the return on investment was only 3.9 percent, which is unsatisfactory in that it is only half the average return on investment of all manufacturing industries."

He said that although 1970 was a profitable year, earnings were far below 1969 because of "costs that rose faster than the ability to meet them through increased efficiency and prices." This forced the sharp reduction in the dividend payout, cut in January to 30 cents from 45 cents a share.

Mr. Court said, however, he was hopeful for a turnaround this year.

Republic Steel

First Quarter 1971 1970 Revenue (millions), 381.99 365.9 Profits (millions), 8.06 11.38 Per Share 0.50 0.70

NYSE Prices Gain Strength; Trade Active

Market Sustaining More Profit-Taking

By Varian G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange surged today with alternating waves of speculation and profit-taking, but the main undertone was a steady strength not readily visible in the popular averages.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, for example, added 3.09 to finish at 947.09 and virtually wipe out yesterday's decline. The blue-chip indicator now hovers less than 2 points below its recent 28-month high.

Volume expanded noticeably—to 21.25 million shares from the previous 18.86 million shares.

Eastman Kodak ran up 4 3/8 points to 85 3/8, after having dropped 3 5/8 yesterday in response to its report of lower quarterly profits. Polaroid gained 2 1/4 to 83 1/2.

Stocks were set in motion by earnings reports, by forecasts issued at annual meetings and by the alchemy of the market itself.

Natamex soared 8 to 85 7/8 after officials forecast improved profits for the first quarter.

Carborundum rose 4 1/4 to 75 1/2. Earlier, it sold at a peak price of 77 3/4.

But glamour stocks traveled a two-way street in today's boisterous market. Walt Disney Productions plummeted 12 3/8 points to 107 in profit-taking after reaching a record price of 121 7/8.

Airline issues continued to fly high, buoyed by hopes for improvement in passenger traffic in 1972, among other factors. Braniff Airways, at the top of the active roster, rose 1 1/2 to 14 1/4. Eastern Air Lines climbed 1 1/8 to 23 3/8 in heavy trading. Meanwhile, American Airlines and National Airlines each moved up 1 1/4.

Union Corp., in a single trade at the market close, gained 2 7/8 to 183 1/4. The company plans to seek government approval to market its new contact lens.

Bausch & Lomb, the glamour issue in the contact-lens group, dropped 3 3/8 to 109 in profit-taking.

Ling-Temco-Vought gained 2 5/8 to 25 3/8 in heavy trading. On the American Stock Exchange, prices were up fractionally in active trading.

Allegheny Power System

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	80.0	70.9
Profits (millions)	12.42	11.66
Per Share	0.55	0.56

Holiday Inns

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	154.8	136.8
Profits (millions)	5.49	4.13
Per Share	0.19	0.16

American Smelting

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	182.95	180.42
Profits (millions)	12.41	11.31
Per Share	0.46	0.37

Howmet

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	69.0	55.6
Profits (millions)	2.3	4.59
Per Share	0.35	0.43

Amfac

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	98.5	86.2
Profits (millions)	3.13	2.77
Per Share	0.36	0.31

International Minerals & Chemical

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	136.4	112.9
Profits (millions)	4.93	3.35
Per Share	0.39	0.26

Arvin Industries

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	42.8	35.2
Profits (millions)	1.33	0.18
Per Share	0.48	0.07

Johnson Service

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	42.4	39.8
Profits (millions)	1.11	1.92
Per Share	0.50	0.45

Banker-Kame

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	52.5	61.5
Profits (millions)	0.32	0.27
Per Share	0.02	0.12

Joseph Schlitz Brewing

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	137.4	126.5
Profits (millions)	6.4	5.2
Per Share	0.66	0.55

Burlington Industries

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	182.95	180.42
Profits (millions)	12.41	11.31
Per Share	0.46	0.37

Lear Seigler

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	377.0	393.5
Profits (millions)	9.09	19.08
Per Share	0.41	1.26

Burlington Northern

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	236.7	217.1
Profits (millions)	1.75	0.57
Per Share	0.11	0.08

M. Lowenstein & Sons

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	107.33	102.10
Profits (millions)	2.39	2.20
Per Share	0.54	0.43

Ceco

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	40.4	40.9
Profits (millions)	1.13	1.03
Per Share	0.13	0.10

Labrador

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	48.4	41.7
Profits (millions)	5.44	4.32
Per Share	0.54	0.43

Combustion Engineering

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	200.1	181.45
Profits (millions)	7.13	6.24
Per Share	0.70	0.62

Nat'l. City Lines

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	62.1	55.2
Profits (millions)	1.66	0.63
Per Share	0.77	0.23

Copeland Refrigeration

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	37.0	35.2
Profits (millions)	1.75	1.69
Per Share	1.13	1.11

National Gypsum

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	68.7	67.4
Profits (millions)	2.83	2.6
Per Share	1.66	1.73

Crane

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	182.3	161.3
Profits (millions)	2.28	1.94
Per Share (Diluted)	0.51	0.50

Parsons (Ralph M.)

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	108.5	63.3
Profits (millions)	0.82	0.8
Per Share	0.37	0.36

Cutler-Hammer

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	55.9	56.3
Profits (millions)	1.27	1.34
Per Share	0.38	0.40

Philip Morris

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	412.98	398.7
Profits (millions)	21.45	15.36
Per Share (Diluted)	0.77	0.56

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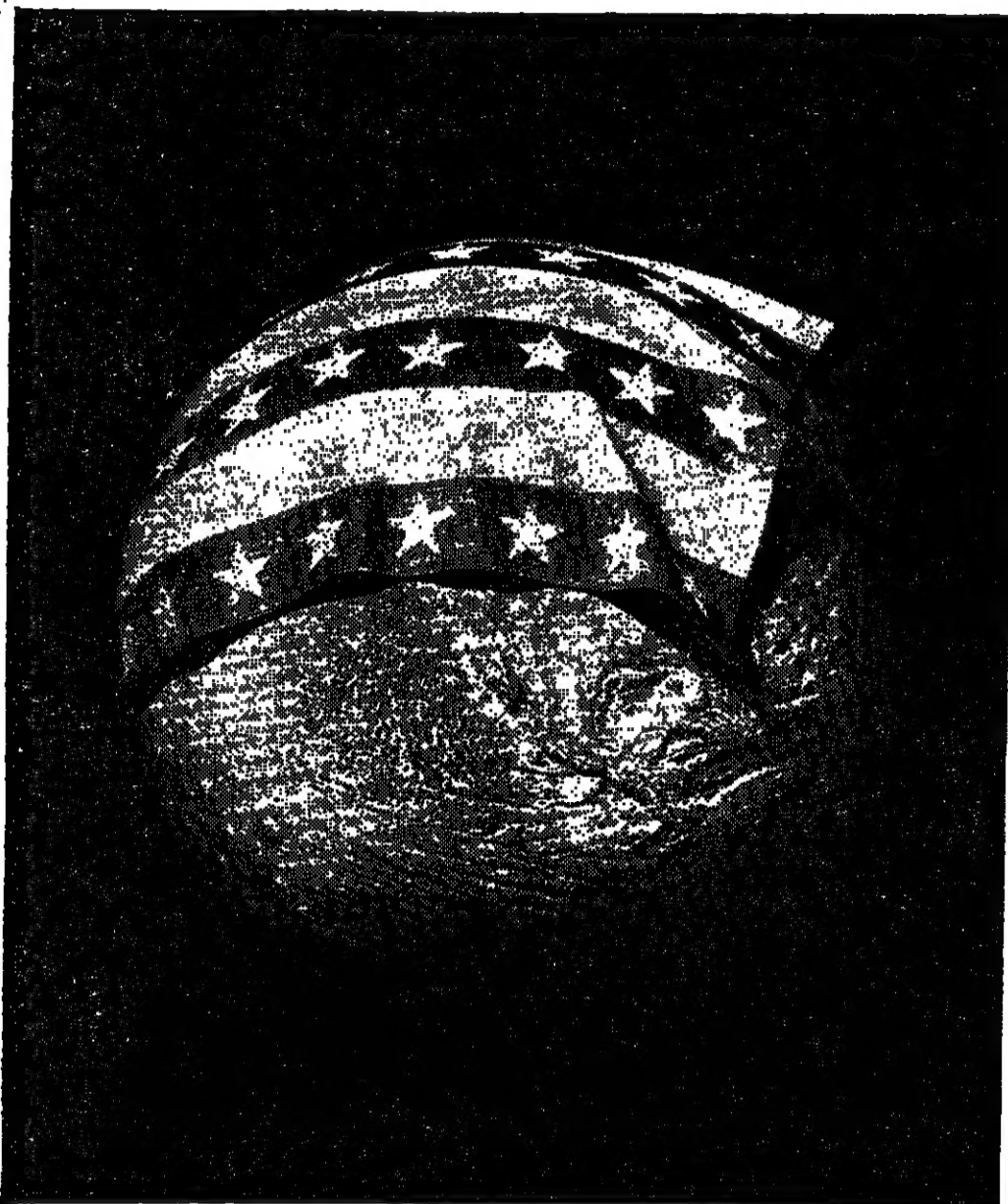
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PEANUTS

WOODSTOCK WENT TO THIS PARTY LAST NIGHT.

THERE WAS THIS CUTE LITTLE SPARROW, SEE, AND HE SORT OF FELT FOR HER.

BUT THEN THIS BLUE JAY TOLD HIM THAT THIS ROBIN WAS WITH THIS HUMMINGBIRD STILL. LIKE THIS SPARROW WHO LIKED THIS CANARY WHO LIKED THIS BLUE JAY, AND...

ACTUALLY, IT'S ALL VERY CONFUSING.

B.C.

GOOD MORNING, MRS. CRAB!

AND HOW IS MISTER CRAB AND ALL THE LITTLE GRABBERS?

PINCH

MISTER CRAB HAS HIMSELF A REAL WINNER, THERE.

T.IL ABNER

SLAY THAT SEAFOOD!!

I, HARPOON MARK THE ROYAL HUNTER, OBEY MY BELOVED KINK!!

LESS SPEECH AND MORE SPEAR PLIZZ!!

WHAT YOU DOING HIRP, JOEY FEATHERBER MY LOYAL FIANCEE!!

I NOW LOYAL FIANCEE OF THE KINK!!

BETLE BAILEY

I WANT A TRANSFER, SIR—I'M THE ONLY BLACK MAN IN THE WHOLE PLACE.

HOLD ON, LT. FLAP.

THE GENERAL WAS BORN IN CHINA, COOKIE IN ITALY, SOME OF US ARE MARRIED, SOME AREN'T, SOME ARE SHIRT, SOME DUMB, MANY DIFFERENT RELIGIONS AND NATIONALITIES...

WE'RE ALL HUMAN BEINGS BUT WE'RE ALL DIFFERENT.

ONE THING'S ALWAYS THE SAME—ASK FOR A TRANSFER AND YOU'LL GET A LECTURE.

MISS PEACH

FRANCINE IS YOUR LOVE FOR ME GROWING?

YES, ARTHUR, IT'S GROWING...

MY LOVE FOR YOU IS GROWING FASTER THAN THE CRIME RATE.

—FASTER THAN THE COST OF LIVING...

—FASTER, EVEN, THAN THE AIR-POLLUTION LEVEL...

BUZ SAWYER

KEEP TALKING, WIL. YOU HAVE NO IDEA WHAT THESE REMINISCENCES ABOUT HOME WILL MEAN TO ME.

NO MORE TONIGHT, VIC.

MY STOMACH SEEMS A BIT UPSET.

UPSET?

YES, MAYBE I SHOULD HAVE HAD THOSE DRINKS.

HERE, THESE ANTI-ACID TABLETS SHOULD FIX YOU UP. GO ON TALKING, WIL.

WIZARD of ID

DESSING YOUR PAROON, SIRE...THERE'S A LEAK IN YOUR QUIVER.

REX MORGAN M.D.

I DON'T MIND TELLING YOU, DOCTOR, MY PARENTS DIDN'T PAY MUCH ATTENTION TO ME AS A YOUNGSTER.

DO YOU MEAN THAT THEY DIDN'T GIVE YOU MUCH LOVE?

THAT'S RIGHT! AND THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO SHOW LOVE. I JUST GIVING YOUR CHILDREN THINGS DOESN'T MEAN YOU LOVE THEM.

WHAT OTHER WAYS ARE THERE TO SHOW AFFECTION?

DISCIPLINE! CHILDREN EVENTUALLY BEGIN TO UNDERSTAND THAT THEIR PARENTS REALLY LOVE THEM IF THEY'RE INTERESTED IN DISCIPLINING THEM.

MAKING THEM TOW THE LINE?

RIGHT! LETTING THE CHILD KNOW THAT YOU EXPECT A LOT FROM HIM!

POGO

FIRST HE SAYS I AM A HUMAN... THEN YOU SAY I AM NOT HUMAN!

JUST A MINUTE!

WHAT I TRIED TO CONVEY WAS THAT, NORMALLY, THE NORMAL DOG DOESN'T NORMALLY ASK ANY... BUT LEAVE US TAKE THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN...

CONSIDER ABNORMALITY... SUPPOSE THE NORMAL DOG IS ACTUALLY OF A ABNORMAL SPECIES... THAT MEANS YOU AS A NORMAL DOG, WOULD BE ABNORMAL AND THIS AS A TRUE DOG, YOU COULD VERY WELL BE HUMAN.

WHICH MEANS X=BY-TY=BY-SY OR ABNORMALITY IS THE HUMAN NORMAL STATE—IS THAT CLEAR?

OKAY, BUT I STILL THINK WE SHOULD JUST HAVE SHOT THAT NUTTY PARROT OUT OF THE TREE.

YOU MUST HAVE THE WRONG APARTMENT. THERE'S NO RUTHERFORD SKIDMORE HERE.

SORRY, MISTER. COULD I TROUBLE YOU FOR A GLASS OF WATER?

AND WHEN DESMOND IS IN THE KITCHEN...

HERE'S KIRBY'S BUILDING, SHIRMP, GO AHEAD WITH THAT NOW AND FOLLOW MY INSTRUCTIONS.

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened one heart with a minimum hand on the diamond deal, and his partner chose an indirect route to the heart game. Responding in a new suit with the intention of bidding game in the opener's suit at the next opportunity is sometimes called a "delayed game raise." It shows a hand substantially too strong to raise to game on the first round, an action that is pre-emptive in meaning.

West was faced by a choice of unattractive leads. The safest lead against a different auction would have been a club, but here West was deterred by the club response.

So West fell back on a trump lead. A singleton trump is usually a poor choice because of the danger that partner has a potential trick in trumps that can be damaged, but here it did no harm.

South won the first trick in his hand and stripped the clubs by cashing dummy's ace-king and ruffing a third round. He then used dummy's ace-queen of hearts to draw East's remaining

trumps and played a diamond to the jack.

West won with the king and returned a diamond. South took the ace and led to the queen, leaving this position:

NORTH ♠ 953
♥ 8
♦ —
♣ —

WEST ♠ AQ4
♥ 10
♦ —
♣ —

EAST ♠ J1076
♥ —
♦ —
♣ —

A spade was led from dummy and East carefully played low. This permitted South to put on the eight and endplay West to make the contract. Obviously the defense could have taken three tricks if East had foreseen the danger and played an honor.

NORTH ♠ 953
♥ AQ87
♦ Q82
♣ AK4

WEST ♠ AQ4
♥ 2
♦ K1085
♣ Q8532

EAST ♠ J1076
♥ 1065
♦ 876
♣ J107

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1♥ Pass 2♣ Pass 2♥ Pass 4♥ Pass West led the heart two.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW CAN I GO TO SLEEP WHEN MY STOMACH IS WIDE AWAKE?"

JUMBLE— that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ELLIS

TUFOL

PHARME

FRIPOT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the complete answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: NATAL QUILT GRISLY VENDOR
Answer: You could get a lot out of today, including this—UNTIPT

BOOKS

BEING THERE

By Jerry Kosinski, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 142 pp. \$4.95.
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN the protagonist of a novel has a name like Chance, you know you're in for some heavy furniture moving. Every action, every speech has to be rearranged around that name. In whatever Chance does, there is more than meets the eye. The reader dutifully squints through his cardboard 3-D glasses to discover what's really going on. Chance is a gardener in the house of the Old Man. He has never been beyond the garden. Of the outside world, he knows only what he has seen on TV. Chance loves to wander in the garden, where there is no forward or backward, no "progress." He is feeble-minded; if he doesn't follow the Old Man's instructions, he will be sent to a madhouse. In the Old Man's house, the furniture is shrouded, the mirrors veiled: a life under wraps, reflecting nothing.

When the Old Man dies, his lawyers—Franklin, Hancock & Adams—expel Chance out into the world. A second expulsion. The Old Man is God; Chance is mythological. A strict and narrow life was the price he paid for sanity and security. The lawyers, the architects of the secularized world, are the angels who expel him from paradise into "democracy." In his new life, Chance has no identification papers, no history. He is the Jew, the servant of God; he must start from scratch. So far, the symbols are so literal that, instead of extending the meaning of Chance's situation, they merely follow him around, stepping on his heels.

Chance's first contact with his new world is a crippling accident. The trauma of birth? His leg is crushed by a car belonging to one Elizabeth Eve, who takes him home to tempt him with the forbidden fruits of popularity and power. Eve's husband is an influential businessman, a personal friend of the President. Chance is adopted by them and introduced to the President, who is greatly impressed by Chance's garden metaphors when they talk about the economy. A garden, it turns out, is a perfect image for the President's "natural" or laissez-faire philosophy.

Through a series of verbal misunderstandings reminiscent of the Three Stooges, Chance becomes a celebrity. His horticultural pronouncements are seen as home truths; everyone reads his heart's desire into Chance's silences. When he appears on TV, his garden metaphor becomes a Great Society slogan. Eventually, he is proposed as a successor for Elizabeth Eve's husband on the board of the First American Financial Company. Nothing can be learned about his past, but this is seen as an advantage. On a personal level, Chance is equally successful. In spite of the fact that he is impotent, he is a great lover. Presumably, there can be neither lust nor passion without existential awareness. Palling back on his old TV-watching habit, Chance says: "I like to watch."

His sexual partner—male and female—satiate themselves in exhibitionistic, narcissistic, masochistic masturbation, touching all bases. A banality dressed up as a profundity is the stock in trade.

"I'm sure these are not the right words," Alice would say at the Salita where a plastic rose, a stuffed starling, a toy airplane and a zigzag caped by two vials—all assembled near a light source in the center of the gallery—set their shadows on four clusters of four canvases, each printed with the legend: "First moment of Shadow."

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Art in Rome...

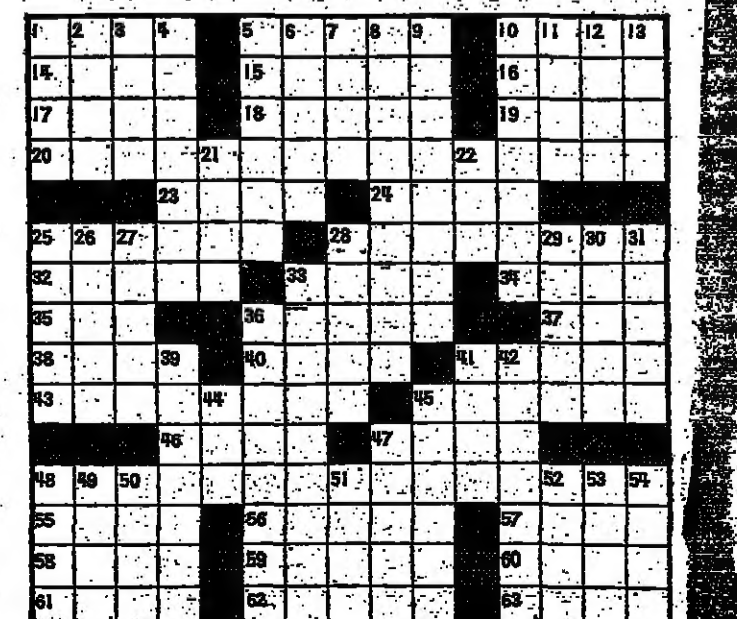
Mario Ceroli, Tartaruga, in Via P. Clodius, Rome, to May 18. Sforza, in La Salita, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, to May 15.

"Corrosive and curious," Alice would have said at the girl-size hangings filled with wooden debris that can neither move up or down. Ceroli, famed for his use of rough wood, has adorned the rest of the gallery with eight square shadow wooden boxes of the same size, which is grimly reminiscent of barred windows or walls of concentration camp barracks.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

- ACROSS
- 1 "Pretty maids all in..."
- 5 Beards apinal
- 10 Cudgel
- 14 Branches
- 15 Affirms
- 16 Like a June day
- 17 Roof ornaments
- 18 Populace
- 19 — est percept
- 20 Precipitately
- 23 Guitar part
- 24 Starchy
- 25 Harmony
- 26 Begin
- 28 Members of the jet set
- 33 Rendered
- 34 Cleaving tool
- 35 Paul Newman movie
- 36 Extreme in opinion
- 37 Grain appendage
- 38 Speed horse
- 40 Picture
- 41 Understood?
- 43 Exotic dancer
- 45 Coercion
- 46 Asian tree genus
- 47 French father
- 48 Dab
- 53 Indian dance
- 56 Girl's name
- 57 Novice Var.
- 58 At variance with
- 59 Equip anew
- 60 Potpourri
- 61 Trade center
- 62 River of the Left Bank
- 63 Stupid mistake
- DOWN
- 1 Vicinity
- 2 Absorbed
- 3 Fall to mention
- 4 Yarn
- 5 Cushioned
- 6 Prevent
- 7 — me impune
- 8 Paid an informal visit
- 9 Miscellaneous unit
- 10 Joannie
- 11 Venturous
- 12 Constellation
- 13 Borscht ingredient
- 21 Deviates from aim
- 22 Smyrna product
- 23 Turkish titles
- 24 Kind of plaster
- 27 Tree
- 28 Theatrical family
- 29 Provoked
- 30 First words of a typing exercise
- 31 Men for short
- 32 "Only God" square
- 36 Maturing agents
- 38 Movie maid or butler
- 41 Maharishi
- 42 Builder
- 43 Greek letter
- 44 Contention
- 47 Silk fabric
- 48 Sexy grains
- 49 Eastern prince
- 50 Gravely ridges
- 51 Family-room unit
- 52 European measure
- 53 Greenland colonizer
- 54 Appropriated



JK10150

